JANUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,512—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve. | "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch | "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle | "Glentromie" | "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" — Rs. 21 to Rs. 28 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Bottles.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Jan.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th „
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL	5 0)	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

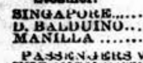
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th Jan.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st „
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
NIZAM	2735	600	F. H. Seymour	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. „
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

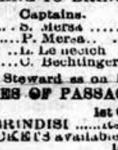
STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. BOKHARA ....On the 7th February, 1889. To sail.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lenecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

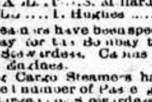
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	15th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lenecich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	F. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. „

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	F. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	F. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May
MERTON HALL	F. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

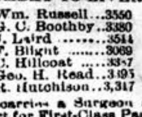
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	————	2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	24th Jan. „
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. „
KIRBY HALL	Phillip	2,700	300	6th April „
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th „ „
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June „

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	14th Jan. 1889.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	26th Feb.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.

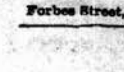
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	21st Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th „
BRITANNIA	F. Blight	3069	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th „
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th „
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th December, 1888.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3000 tons, commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 19th instant.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS!

ATTENTION is drawn to the s.s. "ARABIA" sailing for MARSEILLES direct at 9 p.m., on the 14th instant, for which the specially low rate of Rs. 250 will be accepted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route* weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 13th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th January at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

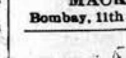
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 12th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January, 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!
1888-9.



PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.
PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.
REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.
RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.
PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.
STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

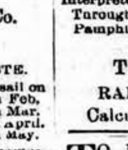
WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!

OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c.
Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

TO LET.—The Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, on Parell Hill, known as late Capt. "Henry's" Residence, commanding a most picturesque view, and open to the westerly seabreeze. Also another Lower-Roomed BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Messrs. Davies and Robinson, of Messrs. Treacher & Co.
For rent and other particulars for both Bungalows, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Road. House Agent.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director
Albert Building, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to drums to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne Hook, Large Blade Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Cover, Button Hook, and Screw Driver, durably mounted in finest nickel-silver handles.—Rs. 5-4.
Champagne Knives, with Hook Corkscrew, Large and Small Blade.—Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.
All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-PRESERVERS.

EYE-GLASSES.
Best Optical Glass, Re. 1-6.
Best Pebbles, Rs. 3-8.
Double-folding Tortoise Shell, Rs. 7.
Double Nickel-silver Frames, Rs. 7.

EYE-SHADES.
Single and Double, from As. 8.

SPECTACLES.
Real Brazilian Pebbles.
Convex, to aid failing sight, Rs. 6.
Concave, to assist the near-sighted, Rs. 6.
Invisible Spectacles, for either purpose, in light Nickel frames, Rs. 8.

EYE-BATHS.

EYE-PRESERVERS.
Plain Spectacle shape, Rs. 2-8.
Horse-shoe shape, with side pieces, Rs. 3 to 5.
Spoon-shape Preservers, Rs. 9.
Bowman's Spoon-shaped Preservers, with wire shade projection, Rs. 8.
EYE-DOUCHES.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Rs.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	4	0	„
Pekoe Souchong...	„	1	0	0	„
Souchong	„	0	14	0	„
Mixture (Congou).	„	0	9	6	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.
MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX.
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET.
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP,
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 As. and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 As.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

'XMAS FESTIVITIES 1888 and 1889.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medow Street Fort, Bombay. POONA ROSES.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., BRAN PIES, 4 Annas a Dip. No blanks.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. 'XMAS CAKES, all sizes, Plain and Ornamental.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. 'XMAS HAMS in Canvas, all Sizes and Fresh.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. GREAT EXCITEMENT with the Little Folks.
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TREACHER & Co. only stock Articles from the best sources.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's ....each		7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ...	„	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung	„	15	0
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Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	„	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	„	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash	„	13	8
Do. Ayres' Champion	„	13	4
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match...Per doz.		8	8
Do. do. do. Champion ...	„	9	0
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	„	12	8
Do. Ayres' do.	„	12	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ......Per set		47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club ......each		12	0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws ......each		8	8
HOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-Rubber Soles......per pair		11	0

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THE Greatest Care is exercised in selecting Articles suitable to this climate. The Management can with confidence state that their Stock is the largest and best in India.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys' ....each Re. 1-10 to		3	0
Do. Single Cane ....each		7	0
Do. Double Cane	„	8	8
Do. Treble Cane	„	10	8
Cobbett's All Cane	„	13	0
Frowd's Driver	„	15	8
Patent Exceller	„	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use ....Per set		2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ...	„	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules'	„	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points ...	„	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c. ......each		13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box		10	8
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Do. Duke's Double Seam ....each		4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam	„	5	8
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam ...	„	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam ...	„	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured	„	5	4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated..Per pair		7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ...	„	7	4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock	„	16	0
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SHOES, fitted with Spikes	„	12	8

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THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	450
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THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses, THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	675
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THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	875
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THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	1,250

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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
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WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

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ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
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OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,
For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.

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Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
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Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

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TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
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THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.
Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.
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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
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The same works in Hunting case	60
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The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
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The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water — 12 annas per doz.
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OUR SPECIALITE
SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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On account of increasing patronage it has been decided not to amalgamate the journal with the Student's Magazine, as formerly advertised. The "LITERARY ALBUM," will be published as henceforth. Its policy of selections will be changed for better and the editing, will be done from the 1st of January next, by a well read gentlemen.
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Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
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Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
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Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
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SWIFT & FARROW,
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

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TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
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TANDEMS	8	„	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

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SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labeled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin disease shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny looking patches. In the LEGS, by Rash, Scaly and inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
AND
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ"
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of [illegible] trial, having been introduced [illegible] part of the [illegible]
They may be [illegible]
BEACH & BARNICOTT [illegible]
Price 1s. 1½d. [illegible]
BOMBAY [illegible]

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE DESCENT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,

By kind permission of

H. E. LORD REAY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, [illegible] JANUARY, 1889,

at [illegible] p.m.,

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, AERONAUT

will [illegible] one of his graceful Balloon [illegible] splendid Balloon "THE EMPRESS OF INDIA," and after attaining an altitude of 2,000 feet, [illegible] and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS 100 feet, at the speed of a thunderbolt; after which he will open his Parachute or Umbrella, and land on the earth safely in sight of the spectators. [illegible] acknowledged to be the most Thrilling and Marvellous Sensation of the present age. For further particulars see next week's papers. All letters to be addressed to SPENCER'S BALLOON & PARACHUTE COMPANY, Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY, AND OF T.R.H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,

TOWN HALL,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

COMMENCING AT 9-15 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo....March in [illegible] flat........Silas. Mr. GRANT.
2. Solo ....Jack and [illegible]........A. Cellier. Mr. LAMB.
3. Solo ....Within a mile of Edinbro' Town. Mrs. WALKER.
4. Pianoforte Solo. A Waltz ... Lyrische Stucke ....Grieg. B [illegible] Lyrische Stucke ....Grieg. C Capriccio in E minor. Mendelssohn. Mr. METAXAS.
5. Solo ....A Man's a Man for a' That. Mr. WYER.
6. Solo ....The Garden of Sleep .. Isidore de Lara. Mrs. ADAMS.
7. Duet ....Qual Voce .... Verdi. (Il Trovatore.) Mrs. WALKER and MR. WYER.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

8. Organ Solo ..Andante Allegro ...... Bache. Mr. GRANT.
9. Solo ....O Mio Fernando ....Donizetti. (Favorita.) Mrs. WALKER.
10. Solo ....A Bandit's Life is the Life for Me .... Harper. Mr. LAMB.
11. Pianoforte Solo. Ballade in A flat .... Chopin. Mr. METAXAS.
12. Solo ....John Anderson My Jo. Mrs. ADAMS.
12. Solo ....The Hundred Pipers. Mr. WYER.

Quartette ....Auld Lang Syne. MRS. WALKER, MRS. ADAMS, MR. WYER, MR. LAMB.

Reserved Seats, price Rs. 3, now available at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.; Unreserved Seats, Re. 1, to be had at the door.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To Elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.
Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

NOTICE.

WE hereby inform the Public that the SHOP of BHUT KALAYANJEE BHANJEE, situated in Mooljee Jetha's Market, is NOT the BRANCH of our SHOP, and there is NOT OUR PARTNERSHIP in the above-mentioned shop.

GOPALJEE KALAYANJEE,
Partner in the Firm of Purshotum Govindjee and Thakersey Gopaljee.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

ON SUNDAY NEXT, at 8 p.m.,
IN THE
GAIETY THEATRE.
COMMISSIONER AND MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER
Will conduct a SPECIAL MEETING previous to leaving Bombay for South India.
ADMISSION FREE.
RESERVED SEATS ANNAS FOUR.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

SECOND REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the [illegible] day of April, 1889, the Maharani Ice Company, Limited, will redeem the undermentioned DEBENTURES, and will pay at the Company's Office; No. 5, Armenian Lane, the sum of Rs. 100 for each of these Debentures presented for payment together with interest for the fraction of the Half-year up to 15th April, 1889, when interest will cease to accrue thereon.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held on the 9th day of January, 1889, the following Fifty Debentures were determined by lot to be redeemed:—

NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES.

2, 14, 76, 78, 86, 159, 189, 202, 210, 231, 227, 228, 260, 285, 314, 370, 389, 391, 395, 415, 432, 481, 487, 525, 545, 553, 567, 571, 595, 609, 633, 639, 645, 651, 665, 672, 699, 701, 706, 717, 732, 745, 752, 755, 771, 800, 805, 823, 834, and 842.

By order of the Board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

RS. 10 ONLY!

HANDSOME GOLD RINGS,

SET with a SINGLE DIAMOND, (Manufactured in England) in the Highest Style of Art. These Stones for LUSTRE and BEAUTY, EQUAL THE FINEST GEMS, and it is only by known Tests that they can be detected as not being real. Equal in appearance to a £25 Ring.

RS. 10 ONLY.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

RE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. MICHAEL PRUCE.

ALL Persons having claims against, being indebted to, or who may be in possession of any goods or other effects belonging to the late Mr. MICHAEL PRUCE, of Karachi, are hereby required to submit such claims for adjustment, to pay the monies due, or [illegible] the goods and effects within (2) two months from this date to the undersigned, who have been granted a Probate of the Will of the said deceased by the District Court of Karachi.

J. STRIP,
R. H. CUMMING,
Executors.
Karachi, 1st January, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share, being at the rate of [illegible] per annum (free of Indian Income Tax) for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1888, has been this day declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1889, at the office of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 4th January, 1889.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 15th to 19th [illegible] both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 1[illegible]th January, 1889.

REPEATER.

GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS LARGE SIZE WATCH, repeating Quarters, Halves, Three-quarters, and Hours, with Best Gold full size ALBERT CHAIN of Cable Pattern, with a Gold Double Telescopic Pencil Case, containing an Everlasting Calendar. Price Rs. 1,100 net cash.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
87, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AND THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and [illegible] July, 1884, respectively.

Price Re. 1; Postage, 1 Anna.

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LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS "WORLD OF WONDERS."

TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1889,

Grand Farewell Performance and Complimentary Benefit tendered to

MISS VIOLET BRANDEN.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 o'clock.

DON'T FORGET THE LAST GRAND PERFORMANCE, THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK. AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS. PRICES AS USUAL.

WASH NORTON,
Manager.

MAUD'S CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.

MEDICINE MADE A PLEASURE,

Children eat it with delight like a Sweetmeat.

The Safest and Best Aperient for Children and Adults.

TRY IT.

Apply to any RESPECTABLE CHEMIST.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, 21st January, 1889, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To pass the accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

II. To elect the Committee for the year 1889; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
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Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 51 0	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	53 0	Rs. 56 0
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Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	62 0	64 0
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STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
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Deidesheimer	18	18 0
Niersteiner	19 0	...
Liebfrauenmilch	...	21 ...
Steinwein	21 0	...
Hockheimer Berg	25 0	28 0
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PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine	22 0	...
Superior	26 8	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	42 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 1[illegible]
St. Julian Medoc	14 0	
Medoc	...	...
Les Canons	10 8	15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	
Chateau Leoville	19 0	
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	21 0	
Chateau La Rose	28 0	
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	17 0	...
From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	12 0	11 0
Chateau Larose	20 0	22 0
Chateau Mouton	32	34 0
Haut Sauterne	29	31 0
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B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	21 0	...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	35 0	...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	37 0	...
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Macon (Old)	23 0	...
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Braune	27 8	...
Pommard	27 8	...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	..
" " **	22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	25 0	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	6 0	4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	5 12	3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	5	...
FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	4 0	4 0
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	18 0	...
Finest Kummel	30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Re.
Asparagus	...	...
Celery	...	0 [illegible]
French Beans	...	0 [illegible]
Peas for Soup	...	0 1[illegible]
Spinage in Water	...	0 10
Mushrooms	...	0 1[illegible]
White Cabbage	...	0 12
Small Sausages	...	1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	1 6
Liver Sausages	...	1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Liver Sausages	..	1 4
Sarquellen Liberurst	..	1 8
Mettwurst	..	1 8
Turnips	..	0 12

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Net cash, no discount.

No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

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Marine Street.

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INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer,
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 21st instant, to Registered shareholders on 31st. December, 1888.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th, to MONDAY, the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd Januarry, 1889.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE MANDVI WARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public Meeting of the RATEPAYERS and RESIDENTS of the Mandvi Ward will be held on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Mooljibhoy Jivraj Khoja General Library, Khoja Mohula, for the purpose of hearing Addresses from the undermentioned gentlemen who have been selected by the Mandvi Ward Committee as Candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Elections:—

Mr. ABDOOLA MEHRALY DHARAMSEY
" JALBHOY ARDESHEER SETNA
" FAZULBHOY VISRAM
" RAHIMTOOLA KHYRAZ
" VANDRAVANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS
Dr. A. G. VIAGAS
Mr. FAZUL JOOMA LALJI
Dr. C. F. UNDERWOOD.

JAFARBHOY LADHA CHATOO
GOOLABBHOY VASONJI DESAI
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE
A. D. MODY.
Hon. Secretaries,
Ratepayers' Standing Committee, Mandvi Ward.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1889.

MADRAS COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

WITH reference to notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th November, 1888, Sealed Tenders in Commissariat Form will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Madras, up to 1 o'clock on the 17th January, 1889, for the SUPPLY of 2450 PAIRS of ANKLE BOOTS.

For further particulars apply to the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras.

By order of the Commissary-General.
R. P. JACKSON,
Commissariat Store-keeper General.
Comt. S.-K. Genl's Office, Madras, 10th Nov. 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.
Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REFUSE ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 9 lots of Refuse Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th January, 1889.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY)

THROUGH COMMUNICATION

Via

INDIAN MIDLAND AND GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS, BETWEEN

CAWNPORE AND BOMBAY.

FROM the First of January, 1889, until further notice a DAILY SERVICE of TRAINS will run over the Indian Midland Railway, from Cawnpore, at 16 hours 45 minutes, arriving Itarsi at 12 noon, whence passengers can proceed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway mail train, leaving Itarsi 12 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Bombay 9 hours 15 minutes.

Trains will also leave Itarsi for Cawnpore at 15 hours 30 minutes, in connection with the G. I. P. Railway's mail train from Bombay at 18 hours 30 minutes, which arrives Itarsi at 15 hours 12 minutes.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS THROUGH CARRIAGES will generally be provided on these trains.

For connections with other Trains and for particulars of halts at intermediate stations and for the Rates, Fares, &c., see the published Time Tables.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.
Jhansi, the 31st December, 1888.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BURMA, GULF OF MARTABAN,
RANGOON RIVER.
PILOT VESSEL, NIGHT SIGNALS.

ON and after the 1st April, 1889, the present System of showing TWO LIGHTS HOISTED VERTICALLY from the starboard foretopsail yardarm, will be discontinued, and the lights as defined by the Admiralty under the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, will be adopted instead.

1. When the pilot vessel is at anchor on the station on pilotage duty, she will show a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, and so constructed as to shew a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of *at least* one mile, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

2. When the pilot vessel is under-weigh and engaged on her station on pilotage duty, she will carry a white light at the main top gallant mast head, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

3. When the Pilot Vessel is not engaged on her station on Pilotage duty, she will carry lights similar to those of other ships.

By order of the Port Commissioners,
E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, the 5th December, 1888.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS

WITH

NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS

OF

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The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER, *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

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GASSNER DRY CELL.

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Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
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If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

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IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

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Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in. ...	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut ...	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high ...	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in. ...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches ...	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles ...	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

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THE

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FOR JANUARY 1889.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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OF THE

ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

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All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

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From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

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DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack which may be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
" 1885	£388,156
" 1886	£935 030

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months.................. Rs. 26
Six months .... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 2s. 2d. per quarter.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... .... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay. B. Bunder	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Minganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Cooria	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorum
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannaha	Bagmar	Kurjutab	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwaab	Padusdari	Dameergaum
Calliian Junctionab	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beech	Lanowlee	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdaab
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaum	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurde	Hurdaa	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussaraha	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoora	Pagdhal	Poonabdd	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Baligaum	Dharam	Ooroolee	Barsee Rd
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Yeoat	Marheh
Nassick Rda	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Itarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Petus	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Dhondb	Packney
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Sholapurae
Munmar	Seoni	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaume	Soha-poread	Kartruz	Kurabgaum
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Doodneh
Chaligaum	Bankeri	Warongaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabadabe
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	BiswaBridge	Nulwar
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedacherry
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bali	Juliumb	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaume	Kistna
			Chicksagg
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musape gate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhorall
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Bamanh
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Varal	Varal
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Gariadhl
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jubbulpore line.
c 15 minutes for daily Tea.
d 30 minutes for dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting of ratepayers, Mandvie Ward, 4 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, World of Wonders, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED:—The following vessels arrived on the 10th instant.—Europa (s), from Glasgow; and Henley (s), Cardiff. Yesterday.—Indrani (s), from Cardiff; Khalipb (s), Cardiff; Arabia (s), Busreh; Tanjore (s), Jedda; and I. M. S. Clive, Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED:—The following vessels sailed yesterday.—Peshwa (s), for Calcutta and Coast; Goa (s), Calcutta and Coast Ports; Clyde (s), London; Twickenham (s), Karachi; and Wardha (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Europa entered the dock on the 10th instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Imperator entered the dock on the 10th instant.

HOMEWARD MAIL.—The following additional passenger proceeded to London per s. s. Clyde:—Mr. W. F. Hamilton.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Gwalior will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m. this day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Letter Mails only for Karachi and places in Sinde per s. s. Labourdonnais will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. this day.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd December 1888 was 60,359 maunds and in money Rs. 24,900.

WASH NORTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—This evening's entertainment at the Novelty Theatre will conclude the season of Wash Norton's "World of Wonders." The entertainment will be for the benefit of Miss Violet Brandon. Mr. Norton will open at Poona on Monday.

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Meerali Kurumsi, a dealer in glassware, in Shaik Memon street, reported to the Police on Thursday that on the previous night his daughter, aged 8 years, slept in the passage leading to his rooms. On the following Thursday morning he discovered that five gold bangles and two gold armlets, valued at Rs. 232, were missing from his daughter's person.

THE S. P. C. A.—During the month of December last, 16 horses, one pony, and 23 bullocks were sent to the Pingarapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the owners; while 29 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals for curative treatment during the last month.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Ramjee Boola, the owner and tindal of the Battala Vitul Pursad, No. 1748, has reported to the Water Police that while his vessel was making towards the Powder-Works Bunder it was run into near Cross Island by a steamer that left the Prince's Dock and went out to sea. The Battala was empty, but soon filled with water after the collision and got water-logged, and had to be towed into Tank Bunder.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Garden this evening at 8 o'clock:—

Polonaise...Der Fackelzug......Faust.
Overture ...French Comedy ...Keler Bela.
Valse.........Fairy Palace ......F. Godfrey.
Ballet Music.Gustave III ......Auber.
Valse ....Katrina ....W. Winterbottom.
Polka ....Der Colebri..........A. Selling.
Galop..........Daybreak............J. Harrington Young.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Portuguese Church Street respecting the death of Mooljee Doolub aged 60 years. Deceased was formerly a clerk in the service of Pestonjee Merwanjee. About two years ago he was attacked by paralysis and lost his employment, and since then he has been in pecuniary trouble. Deceased was much depressed on that account. At about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night he was found suffering from the effects of opium. On the arrival of his brother-in-law, who was sent for, deceased stated that he had taken a tola of opium. Dr Vithuldas was then sent for, and treated him. He died on Thursday at midnight. The verdict was that death was caused by opium voluntarily administered.

FURIOUS DRIVING AT SOOPAREE BAGH ROAD, PAREL.—A correspondent writes:—The furious driving which takes place every evening along the above road is extremely dangerous both to life and property. Pleasure parties, consisting chiefly of Mussalmans on their way between Bombay and Mahim, make a practice of racing at full gallop, sometimes as many as three abreast, using their utmost endeavour to pass each other, and causing danger both to pedestrians and occupants of other carriages. Another source of danger is the absence of lights on many of the bullock carts frequenting this and other roads. On several occasions when the night has been dark I have had very narrow escapes from driving into these, as the drivers have a happy knack of wandering along utterly oblivious of danger or the public notices warning them to keep to the left, and when this is coupled with the fact of there being no lights on their carts, safe driving is very difficult. It should be an easy matter for the sepoys on duty to prevent both these sources of danger.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lord Tenterden, Meerut	a Major Parkinson
Lord Colin Campbell, Bombay	Revd R H Slake
Lieut and Mrs Fenwick Jones, England	Mr and Mrs Simeon, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs. Constable	Revd W B Preston
a Capt and Mrs Scriven, 52nd L I	a Mr and Mrs Stranack
a Mr H Derry, Poona	Capt Smith Dorrien, Deolalee
a Lieut W Sanders, Suffolk Regt, Deolalee	a Mr and Mrs Troward, London
a Lieut J Watson, 60th Rifles, Deolalee	Mr A J Jenkins, London
a Lieut C Van Stranbenzie Suffolk Regt, Deolalee	Mr and Mrs C R Lanman, U S A
Capt and Mrs Heathcote, RE, Deolalee	a General Gib, CB, Secunderabad
a Mr T T B[illegible] Mears, England	Mr W G Berry, New York
a Mr and M[illegible] Madras	Mr and Mrs C Winchester, CS, Surat
a Mr C H Payne, Mhow	Lt-Col C E Hussey, Deolalee
a Mr W H Lucas, CS, Poona	Mr W Baker, U S A
a Lieut M H Smyth, RN Khandalla	a Mr and Mrs Dickinson, Kharagora
a Miss Poynter	a Revd and Mrs Sinclair, Borsad
a Mr W Joggart, U S A	Mrs Davidson, Nasik
a Mr J J Robins, U S A	a Mr R Goldlust, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs Inglis, England	Mr F St C Williams, Dy Comr, Harda
a Mr Hugh D Jaffrey, England	Miss Willi ms, Harda
a Mr D Jaffrey, England	Lieut C H Williams, England
a Mr W A Franken do	Mr J G Hardeck, Bombay
a Miss L Strain, England	Mr John M Heyn do
a Mr R J Whitten do	Mr J Pickard do
a Capt Amedroz do	Mr A Conley do
Revd W Wingate, Belgaum	Mr B Schnabel do
a Revd Geo P Taylor, Ahmedabad	Mr W Barrett do
a Capt Hardy, R Pindi	Mr J Hall do
a Mr and Mrs H M Good, Simla	Mr A B Cole, England
Mr J C Cooper, A V D H M S, Malabar	Lt J Roche 21st Hus, England
Mr C H Betser, AVD, Malabar	Mr J M Bolton, Bombay
Mr A Nunn, AVD, Malabar	Mr R F Hume do
a Lieut C de Winton, Malabar	Mr S Tellery, Delhi
Lieut T Vachell, Malabar	Mr W C Downie, Bombay
Lieut J W Orchard, Malabar	Mr W N Cresswell do
Lieut W R Stone, Malabar	Mr A Turscott, s. s. Ceylon
Miss Hudson, Poona	Lt W E Venour, England
Revd Le Febre, Deolalee	Mr W J Blackburn, Bombay
a Revd and Mrs Rountee	Capt Sibilet, French line steamer
Lieut G Robertson, 15 BC, Peshawar	Mr P Spencer, England
Lieut A F Bruce, 28th PI, Umballa	Lt G R Sweetenham, England
Dr S Hickson, MS, Umballa	Mr J Freeman, Bombay
Mr A de Lean	a Colonel Yates, England
	Mrs Yates, Australia
	Mrs Gimblett, Bombay
	Mr and Mrs F Charles, CS, Collector of Bombay, Bombay
	Miss Cotes, Bombay
	Mr P W Nicholson, England

Residents left during the week mark (a) thus.

THE authorities of the Canadian Institute at Toronto have forwarded for the consideration of the Indian Government a representation in which they have suggested the adoption of a universal system of time.

THE prospects of the winter rice crop in Bengal are unfavourable, the distribution of the latest rainfall throughout the province being unfriendly to the winter harvest. The October rainfall was unusually deficient, and throughout Behar almost nil. Since October when much anxiety was felt as to the crops in Orissa, the copious rains that have fallen have greatly changed the prospect for the better. It is fortunately in the unirrigated parts of Behar only, that any serious scarcity is now to be apprehended or relief likely to be necessary.

THE loss to the country from the bad harvest of this year is indicated in the statistics just issued from the Privy Council Office. These show that while 250,000 acres more in Great Britain were devoted to wheat-growing than in 1887 the yield is less by nearly 2,500,000 bushels. Not only is this the case representing a direct loss of about half a million pounds sterling, but there is a large proportion of light corn, and the crop is, as a rule, inferior in quality. Barley shows a rather better yield than last year, both in total and acreage, and oats a slight decrease in each of these respects.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HIRASING BIN LAKSHMANSING.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of death passed on the 5th October last by Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted the accused of murder. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the prisoner, while Mr. Mandlik, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

On the 27th September last, the accused, a Rajput by caste, went to a field to cut twigs to make a hedge in his field, for which purpose he had taken a knife with him. A servant of the deceased, Sowkar Sanoo Venkajee, came to call accused to his master's house. The accused wanted to go to his own house first, but the servant compelled him to go at once to his master's house. He went there and had to wait there from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. without food, and the sowkar would not allow him to leave until he gave up the *khata* of the land used by him. Deceased had been the shroff or sowkar of the accused for the last quarter of a century and had lent him monies. The accused had made over to him all his cattle on account of the debt; and also gave him the whole of the produce of his field for the last three years in addition to the paddy which he used to give every year. Latterly the sowkar insisted that the accused should make over his lands to him, and the accused requested him not to take them, but without success. On the occasion in question the deceased abused him and spat on his face, which incensed the accused, who with the knife in his possession inflicted two wounds upon the neck of the sowkar, of which he died within an hour. The jury found the accused guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy on the ground that, although there was no grave or sudden provocation, the accused was doubtless much harassed and worried by the deceased during the long course of their dealings. The Sessions Judge, in passing sentence, remarked that he was unable to find any sufficient reason to give effect to the recommendation to mercy. As the murder was apparently a deliberate one, for which preparations had been made, his Honor passed upon accused a sentence of death.

On the 26th November last, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine, before whom the appeal was first heard, directed the Sessions Judge to make further enquiry by examining eyewitnesses of the murder upon several points, and to submit a report. The Sessions Judge recorded further evidence, and in his report to the High Court said that the fresh evidence did not throw much additional light upon the case. It did not, however, specially indicate premeditation or preparation on the part of the accused. He had the knife with him for another purpose; and if this statement was true, his story concerning the provocation he received might also be true. Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the appeal, said: On considering the fresh evidence and the opinion now given by the Sessions Judge, who inclines to agree with the defence that the act was not premeditated, we give weight to the recommendation of the jury, and commute the sentence to transportation for life.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL BREAKING OPEN OF A DOOR TO SEIZE PROPERTY.

SUTYABHAVIA *vs.* BABA RAGUNATH KASODKAR.

This was a reference for the orders of the court, made by Mr. Blathwayt, District Magistrate of Kanara, who reported the proceedings of the first-class Magistrate of Kumpta in connection with the enforcement of an order made under section 490 of the Indian Penal Code. The question was whether the seizure and sale of the defendant's property was valid or not.

The District Magistrate, in his reference, stated that the complainant had an order passed by Mr. Wiltshire, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sirsi, on the 24th October 1887, allowing her a maintenance from her husband at Rs. 5 per mensem. Subsequently she applied to the first class Magistrate of Kumpta to recover the arrears of her allowance. The Magistrate issued a warrant for levying the arrears of Rs. 40, and directed it to the chief constable of Honore for execution. The officer, finding the defendant absent, and hearing that he had locked up his property in an inner room of his lodging, broke open the door of the inner room, seized the property, sold it, and produced the sale proceeds, amounting to Rs. 34-8-3 before the first-class Magistrate of Kumpta, who raised a question whether the breaking open of the door to seize the property was lawful? Section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that arrears of maintenance may be levied like fines under section 386 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; but there is no provision in the Code as to whether, in the execution of warrants of fines, the police officer has authority to break open the door or lock as in the case of a warrant of arrest or search. In the case of distraints under the Civil Procedure Code, section 271 of the Code prohibits a bailiff breaking open any outer door; but if he gained access to the dwelling house otherwise, he is empowered to unfasten and open the door of any room in which there may be property liable to seizure. The absence of any clear provision or ruling on the subject necessitated this reference.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the reference, said: Section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code applies the procedure of section 386, by which a warrant issues for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person ordered to pay. The question raised by the Magistrate appears to be, whether the execution was illegal, because the police officer broke an inner door of the house of the person ordered to pay and thus got access to the goods? As regards civil process, the law is settled by Bai Kuvar *vs.* Venidas (8 Bombay H. C. R., 127, A. C. J.), and the authorities there referred to, among which Foster on Homicide, 319, and the third and fourth resolutions in Simayve's case may be pointed out. (See also Aga Kurboolie Mahomed *vs.* the Queen, 3 M. I. A., 164, and the note ther to.) We agree with Mr. Mayne in his note to section 183 of the Indian Penal Cod in holding that the principle applies *a fortiori* to criminal process, and that the execution was legal.

DACOITY IN DHARWAR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HACHYA BIN MALAPA AND LACHMAYA BIN SHESBAPA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who in August last convicted the two accused of dacoity and sentenced them to transportation for seven years each. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused and Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

On the 27th February 1887 a dacoity was committed by ten or eighteen men, who attacked six cartmen on the road about an hour before sunset. Some of the cartmen were badly beaten, and their money, pots, and pans, and their clothes were taken away. More than a year later the house of the first accused was searched, but no property was found to connect him with the dacoity. Next day his house was again searched, and some property was found. The property was recognised by some of the cartmen as their own. The second accused had in his possession a plate which were recognised by some of the cartmen as their own.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the appeal, said their lordships did not think sufficient reason had been shown for reversing the conviction of the first accused. The finding of a common brass plate in the house of the second accused about a year after the robbery did not necessarily indicate that he was present at the robbery, and on a consideration of all the circumstances their lordships reversed the conviction and sentence passed upon the second accused.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ....January 17th, 10h 28·1m, a.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 24th, 8h 4·6m, p.m.
New Moon .... „ 31st, 2h 1·2m, p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. W.	Low Water. H. M
Sat. 12	Novelty Theatre: Norton's World of Wonders, 4 p.m. and 9 p.m. Public Meeting of Rate-payers—Mandavi Ward, Mooljee Jivraj Library, 4 p.m.	6 37	5 40	7 22m 9 19a	2 7m 2 10a
Sun. 13	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 40	8 23m 10 2a	3 7m 2 50a
Mon. 14	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Shannon. Currimbhoy Mills Co., 4 p.m. Bombay Yacht Club Dance.	6 38	5 41	9 11m 10 36a	3 51m 3 26a
Tu. 15	University Convocation, 5-15 p.m. Performance of Massed Bands, Esplanade Bandstand.	6 3[illegible]	5 42	9 58m 11 7a	4 34m 4 0a
Wed. 16	Standing Committee Meeting, 2 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Annual Concert Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Town Hall, 9 p.m. Departure of Lord and Lady Reay, for Jodhpore, by Ahmedabad Mail Train.	6 38	5 42	10 37m 11 36a	5 5m 4 33a
Thr. 17	General Municipal Elections in the City.	6 38	5 43	11 15m ...	5 33m 5 7a
Fri. 18	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Departure of the English mails per s. s. Siam.	6 3[illegible]	5 44	0 6m 11 52m	6 3m 5 42a

Left Aden at 2 p. m., on Tuesday, 8th instant.

A POONA paper says that most of the residents in that city have received a circular from the Cantonment Magistrate's office in which European and Eurasian residents are requested to fill in a form soliciting the following information:—Number of male European and Eurasian persons. How many Europeans and how many Eurasians. Names of those who are already Volunteers. Names of those who are not Volunteers, but are fit to be enrolled as Volunteers or Reservists.

A FORGOTTEN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Two years have gone by since the Talavia riot broke out at Broach and threw the whole town into a state of the wildest alarm and keenest anxiety, which few can adequately imagine, and from which the prompt and manly action of our able and popular Deputy Collector (now transferred to Ahmedabad), Mr. B. E. Modi, relieved us, through the death of some and the successful dispersion of the rest of the gang of miscreants and murderers. Upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police, the men of his department, from the Inspector down to the veriest sepoy, have all been patted on the back and made much of by a liberal Government, and I have nothing to say against this. I would not be understood to grudge the Police Inspector the title of Rao Bahadoor which, upon his petition, Government have conferred upon him. But the whole public of Broach, of all creeds and classes, without exception, have been grievously disappointed to find that the one man to whose admitted bravery, intelligence, and conduct, at a most critical moment, Broach owed its safety, should have been passed over. A great portion of the police whom Mr. Modi's presence inspired with confidence and courage were the very men who only a few minutes previously had ignominously fled in sheer alarm before these identical Talavias; and had not Mr. Modi, who voluntarily and alone hurried to the scene of disturbance upon receiving the vaguest rumours, fearlessly taken upon himself the dangerous responsibility which the Inspector of Police who went to him with an appeal for aid and instructions threw upon him, the affair would not have been nipped in the bud as it was. A number of sowars from the Police Lines, instead of going against the Talavias, took a different route, and leisurely proceeded to Mr. Prescott's bungalow. Here I would observe that the Collector, Mr. Allen, had acted at that critical time in that praiseworthy way in which all Englishmen ever act. He, as soon as he heard of the row, went out, and finding Mr. Prescott lying mortally wounded attended to him, and on the arrival of the doctor left to pursue the Talavias. He went after them as far as the Police Lines, but learning then that Mr. Modi had already collected all the men from there, returned to the town and gave confidence to the panic-stricken inhabitants, and went to assure the ladies of Mr. Horseley's family. It was idle to have found fault with him for not pursuing the rioters on horseback when he had no policemen with him. Now, you are aware, sir, that I am no admirer, like some of my Hindoo friends, of the former native Governmen's; but I may be permitted to remark that even under the worst of them merit such as Mr. Modi's would be liberally rewarded by the grant of jaghirs. I do not advocate the grant of jaghirs by the British Government; but if travelling postal inspectors, clerks, schoolmasters, Commissariat clerks, moonsiffs, hospital assistants, *et hoc genus omne*, are made Khan and Rao Babadoors for comparatively trifling services, surely the Government of H. E. Lord Reay, as the natural guardians of the interest and reputations of their servants, are, I imagine, bound to see that something be conferred upon our deserving Deputy Collector, Mr. Modi. He gives twice who gives unasked, and I hope and trust I will not be deemed impertinent if even at this late hour I take upon myself the duty which properly belongs to Mr. Modi's official superiors and through the medium of your columns respectfully venture to refresh His Excellency's memory on an important point.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

Broach, Jan. 10.

DISPUTED POINTS IN CRICKET DECIDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are some knotty points of cricket, which frequently puzzle the players, and of which solutions are kindly given by Mr. Henry Perkins, the secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club, at my instance. I hope you will kindly publish them for the information of your readers. It will settle the troubled questions for a long time to come.

Q. I.—When is a bowler supposed to have performed a "hat-trick," first, when he bowls five balls in an over and second when he bowls four in an over?

A.—A bowler performs the "hat-trick" when he gets 3 wickets in three consecutive balls, whether in the same over or not, and whatever the number of balls to the over.

Q. II.—What is the maximum number of times a bowler is allowed to change sides in an innings. Suppose a bowler bowls from side A, he changes over to B, and returns to side A, he is then relieved after a time, he begins to bowl from B, can he do so, if not on what grounds?

A.—A bowler can change ends twice only in the same innings. If he begins at A end, he can go to B, and then return to A, but after that he cannot go back to B.

Q.—III.—If an umpire decides a "no ball," which, however, knocks down the wicket, and the batsman, under the impression that he is "bowled out," oversteps the popping crease, can he be made run out?

A.—No; he cannot be out off a "no ball," unless he attempts to run.

Q.—IV.—If a bowler plays alternately with both hands, can he be allowed? What should such a bowling be called; and if the batsman shifts his position to meet the change in the bowling, can he be considered "out" leg-before-thet-wicket?

A.—A bowler may bowl with either hand without notice of the batsman would be out l.-b.-w. if in front of the wicket according to the law.

Q.—V.—Can a bowler be allowed to hold a hat or a handkerchief in his left hand in case he being a right-hand bowler or *vice versa*.

A.—A bowler may hold anything in his other hand, unless it interferes with the batsman's sight, in which case he should appeal to the umpire for "unfair play."

Q.—VI.—If before the ball approaches the wicket, the batsman happens to hold the bat with one hand only, and the ball touching the free hand is caught by the fieldsman, is he to be considered "out" or not.

A.—Yes, he would be "out" if the ball touched either hand below the wrist.—Yours, &c.,

D. B. TAPIA.

MR. BUDROODIN TYABJEE AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in a vernacular paper to-day that Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee "is now against the Indian National Congress." The statement may be correct or not, but I think there is no doubt as to his being, if not actually an opponent of the Congress, at least no longer an active and foremost supporter of the movement.

It seems to me very desirable that prominent Indian gentlemen like Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, Dr. Raja Rajendra Lall Mitra (who was President of the Reception Committee when the Congress was held at Calcutta), Mr. Madan Gopal, M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Lahore), and others following in the wake of Sir J. B. Lyall, Sir D. M. Petit, Nawab Intisar Jang, and others, should publicly declare their views (whether for or against or neutral) on the important subject, now that the fourth meeting of the Congress has become a thing of the past, and ample time and opportunity has been afforded for forming a judgment. The absence of the above named gentlemen from the last meeting of the Congress is very apt to mislead the public (or at least to make it doubtful) as to what they think of it.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

Hyderabad, Deccan, Jan. 10.

THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In regard to the Indian Arms Act, I should be extremely pleased if some public body like the Bombay Presidency Association would be good enough to represent to Government the inconveniences arising from the stringent provisions of that Act. It has been pointed out over and over again that needy and at the same time respectable persons are refused permisson to use fire-arms, and I am of opinion that some steps should be taken to obviate the unreasonable objections raised by sheristedars, and to restrain the caprices of the district magistrates. In one of your issues a correspondent asked whether there was in this matter an appeal to higher tribunals, and no one has given his opinion on that point.—Yours, &c.,

SHANTARAM P. WASUDEO.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

A RETIRING Indian officer who is now at home wants something to do, and thus pathetically mentions his want in the newspapers:—"I have served upwards of twenty-nine years, and now desire to retire, and if a door should open to me, wish to give myself to the ministrp. I have been a Christian for many years, am a baptized believer, and for upwards of twenty years have been a Conditional Immortalist. I am in full health and vigour of body. I do not know at all how to set about what I want—how to let my wants be known—for I know but few people in England, so my service (twenty six out of twenty nine years) having been in India itself. In India I have had much experience in speaking at meetings of soldiers and sailors. What I wish is to be called to some pastoral charge, which would enable me to use what talents I have in God's service, and also enable me to live honestly before men."

THE *Planter's Gazette* gives this genuine specimen of "English as she is spoke":—

To the Superintendent, Bengal Police. I beg most Respectfully beg to bring to your kind notice in your favour as candidate for one of them.

Sir,—I request that I am a poor and enough to my Supplying as I candating do with 2 year please give me som of the work Zilladari chokeydar. He can give proferring at some ago and he is a active good take my application into your favourable consider.—Your most Servant Obedient Nunkeshwar. Address to the remitter.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of the Trustees' meeting on the 8th inst.:—

THE SANITATION OF COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 27th December, reporting that the nuisance caused by sullage water from the Colaba Causeway houses flowing over the Trustees' land and into the pitching under the footpath is now worse than ever. He states that the footpath opposite the gullies, already reported, is broken up and sinking owing to the water percolating into the ground, and that at the back of the houses the sullage water from the houses of Hajee Cureem Hajee Mahomed, Abba Jooma Hubib, and Hajee Futtay Mahomed Rahimtoola is flowing over Trustees' land in very considerable quantities and is creating a most disgusting nuisance. The Acting Engineer states that Hajee Futtay Mahomed Rahimtoola's cesspool was empty when inspected on the morning of 27th, but that the covered drain leading to it was choked and overflowing, and that dirty water was also issuing from pipes unconnected with the gully.

Resolution.—A copy of the Engineer's report should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner, with intimation that two months ago it was arranged with the then Acting Municipal Commissioner that he should insist upon proper cesspools being provided, and that he should then see that they were properly cleaned until a sewer is provided by the Municipality with which the house drains can be connected.

A HALALKHOR CAMP.

Read letter from the Health Officer, Municipality, dated 22nd November, enquiring whether it would be possible to obtain the use of any vacant land near the Elphinstone Bridge for the purpose of temporarily placing in a camp about 100 halalkhors. He states that he wishes to place them in huts for a short time on any vacant land between Boree Bunder and Elphinstone bridge.

Read report by Traffic Manager dated 26th November, stating that it would be extremely objectionable for a camp of halalkhors to be located anywhere on the Elphinstone Estate, as the place is almost entirely in requisition for trade purposes and is made use of chiefly by high caste natives who have a strong prejudice against working in the immediate neighbourhood of sweepers. The Traffic Manager suggests one of the new jetties at Mody Bay as a suitable place.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The Health Officer should be informed that for the reason given by the Traffic Manager it will not be possible to rent a site for a halalkhor camp anywhere between Boree Bunder and Elphinstone Bridge; but that land may be had on the new bunder on the east side of the Fort Street at a rent of Re.1 per square yard per annum, on condition that it be vacated at any time on three months' notice being given, any sanitary measures necessary to be carried out by the Municipality, who should also provide water and latrines. The Health Officer should also be informed that the Trustees have land available at Santa Cruz, and that the conditions fixed by the Trustees some time ago for the lease of it for ten years were that it should be taken up in blocks of one-third of its area (about 4,4.0 square yards); that rent should be charged at the rate of 9 annas per square yard per annum; that Rs. 24,000 should be spent upon buildings in each block; that Municipal regulations should be adhered to, and that lessees should make their own arrangements with regard to water and latrines.

NEW CRANES.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 21st December, stating that the Trustees by Resolution 108 of 10th April last have sanctioned the provision of three additional 30-cwt. cranes for Prince's Dock and nine for Victoria Dock; that these cranes have now arrived; and recommending that as G berth in Prince's Dock will, during the construction of the proposed Graving Dock, be blocked by the entrance works, and as the four cranes now standing there will be available for other berths in Prince's Dock, all the new cranes be put up in Victoria Dock, where there is more need for them. He suggests that five cranes be put up on the south wharf and the remaining seven at berths 12, 13, and 14.

Read minute by Chairman, dated 22nd December, authorising the erection of the twelve cranes in Victoria Dock in anticipation of Trustees' sanction.

Resolution.—The action taken by the Chairman is approved.

PILOTAGE AND DOCK STATISTICS.

	For week ending 4th Jan. 1889.	For week ending 4th Jan. 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	20	14
„ „ out of „ ...	15	12
„ transported ...	18	8
„ attended to ...	2	..
Vessels entered Prince Dock..	9	7
„ left „	4	3
„ remaining in dock ...	9	16
Vessels entered Victoria Dock ..	6	
„ left „	3	
„ remaining in dock ...	6	

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, 13TH JANUARY 1889.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Agutter in G.—Hymns 76, 311, and 178.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 176, 290, and 304.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins, and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service.)—Hymns 4, 76, and 79.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 78, 80, and 24.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion, and Sermon.—Hymns 173, 81, and 197.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 177, 219, and 298.
The offertories for Cha-cc expenses and poo relief.

FOR M. E. CHURCH.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms—(Apollo Bunder.)
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. E. F. Frease.—Text.—Morning, 1-Cor. 15-58, Evening, John 8-46.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 118, and 229.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 200, 114, and 144.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral with Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral with Sermon, by the Rev. C. S. Rivington.
Daily.—6-30, 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 4 and 177.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 236, 242, and 13.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.
11 a.m., and 6 p.m.—Mr. Geyer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m., and 6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Hymns 2, 196, 142, and 187.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Sinclair in the Prince's Dock, at 11 a.m., on Sunday.

NAWAB FATHEH NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, Home Secretary, arrived in Hyderabad from England on Wednesday. The Nawab, the Secunderabad paper says, looked very well indeed after his long sojourn in England. A large crowd of friends and officials were collected on the platform to meet him, foremost among whom was, of course, his erstwhile senior colleague, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur. The Nawab was received with considerable enthusiasm, and to make his way through the crowd pressing forward to shake hands with or "salaam" him was a somewhat delicate task. If his reception is to be taken as any measure of the appreciation of his services to the State while in England, the Nawab has certainly no reason to be disappointed.

LIEUTENANT PERAL undertakes to make, in January, at San Fernando, the first trials of his vessel before he attempts to navigate it under water for forty-eight hours in the rough seas near the Straits of Gibraltar. He asserts that he can keep the boat in a horizontal position, and steer and use it as a torpedo vessel under water with a crew of eight men. The Government has promised its moral and pecuniary support to the invention, which is exciting great interest in Spain, especially among naval officers.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially were the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

UPPER SIND (JACOBABAD) SKY RACES, 1888.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27.

LILIPUTS.—Rs. 50, for 13-1 C.-B. ponies, ½ mile.

Mr Jones' Grey Morn, 10st 7lb, Owner 1
Mr Barry's Bartimoeus, 10st 4lb, Owner 2
Mr Roome's Little Sister, 9st 5lb, Owner......... 3

Won by a length.

HAY AND CORN STAKES.—Rs. 150, for Arab and C.-B. horses, ¾ mile.

Capt Phillipps' Panther, 11st, Mr Barry 1
Major Symons' Merlin, 11st 3lb, Mr Jones 2
Capt Monteith's Indigo, 10st 7lb, Capt Monteith 3
Mr George's Hyder, 10st 4lb, Owner.................. 0
Major James' Probationer, 10st 7lb, MajorLucas 0
Capt Yates' Satrap, 10st, Mr Bivar.................. 0
Capt Domvile's Grey Friar, 10st 4lb, Mr Roome 0

Merlin made the running to the 3-furlong post, where he was joined by Panther, and a goodrace home between the two resulted in favour of Panther by a neck.

PONY PLATE.—Rs. 100, for all maiden ponies, ¾ mile.

Capt Matthew's Happy Lad, 11st, Mr Kirk....... 1
Mr Barry's Hobart, 11st 10lb, Mr Jones........... 2
Capt Monteith's Recruit, 11st 4lb, Capt Monteith 3
Capt Phillipps' Shumlan, 10st 4lb, Mr Bivar...... 0

Won easily by a length and a half.

TRIAL STAKES.—Rs. 75, for C.-B. ponies, ½ mile.

Major Lucas' Tommy, 8st 10lb, Native............. 1
Mr Roome's Leperello, 10st 3lb, Owner............ 2
Mr Barry's Bartimoeus, 9st 9lb, Owner............ 3
Capt Stevens' Chance, 10st 8lb, Owner............ 0
Mr Pollard's The Crow, 10st 6lb, Owner.......... 0

Won a good race by a length; a good third.

THE WELTER STAKES.—Rs. 125, for all horses, 5 furlongs.

Mr Wadeson's Bobachi, 12st 8lb, Mr Jones....... 1
Capt Monteith's Indigo, 9st 7lb, Mr Bivar 2
Capt Cavin's Oadipus, 12st 8lb, Mr Kirk 3

Bobachi led to the distance, where Indigo came up, but could never quite catch Bobachi, who won a grand race by a short head.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29.

ARAB AND C.-B. HANDICAP.—Rs. 150, 5 furlongs.

Capt Monteith's Indigo, 10st 7lb, Mr DeBrath... 1
Major Symons' Merlin, 10st 12lb, Mr Jones...... 2
Major James' Probationer, 10st 1lb, Mr Bivar ... 3
Capt Phillipps' Panther, 11st, Mr. Barry 0

Won easily. Panther was left at the post.

POLO STAKES.—Rs. 50, 3 furlongs.

Mr George's Wenna, 10st 1lb, Owner 1
Mr Russell's Amber, 10st 11lb, Mr Twining 2
Capt Phillipps' Mrs Joe, 10st 7lb, Mr Barry...... 3
Mr Wadeson's No Chnce 0
Capt Phillipps' Johnny 0
Mr Russell's City Arab.................................. 0
Hon Napier's Mrs Humbeg 0

Won easily by two lengths.

PONY HANDICAP.—Rs. 100, 5 furlongs.

Mr Barry's Hobart, 11st 4lb, Owner................ 1
Capt Matthew's Happy Lad, 11st 7lb, Mr Kirk. 2
Capt Monteith's Recruit, 10st, Mr Bivar.......... 3
Major Lucas' Tommy, 8st 7lb, Native.............. 0
Capt Phillipps' Shumlan, 9st 7lb, Native......... 0
Mr Jones' Grey Morn, 9st 12lb, Native............. 0

The three placed ran together to the quarter-mile post, where Hobart took a slight lead, which he held to the end, winning a splendid race by a neck; a dead-heat for second place.

PONY CHASE.—Rs. 125.

Capt Stevens' Chance, 10st 9lb, Owner 1
Mr George's Wenna, 9st 10lb, Mr Roome......... 0
Mr MacKenzie's Diadem, 11st 9lb, Owner 0

Diadem led all the way round, and won anyhow, Wenna refusing and being pulled up. Diadem was subsequently objected to for going the wrong side of a flag, and the objection being upheld on investigation by the stewards the race was awarded to Chance.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.—Rs. 125, ¾ mile.

Mr Wadeson's Bobachi, 12st 10lb, Mr Jones...... 1
Capt Monteith's Indigo, 9st 4lb, Mr Bivar 2
Capt Phillipps' Panther, 10st, Mr Barry 3

Won a good race by a neck; bad third.

CRICKET.

MARINE BATTALION *vs.* 4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.

THIS match was won on Thursday by the Marine Battalion on the 1st innings by 3 runs after an exciting finish. For the losers, Mr. Barton played a careful innings for 23 and Mr. Sangster in the 2nd innings put together 46, not out, in excellent style. For the winners, Pt. Kanor and Recruit boy Sonoo played very good cricket, the latter making the winning hit. On Saturday a combined team of both the native regiments are playing a team of Artillery and European Infantry on the Marine Battalion Parade ground:—

4TH RIFLES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Quentin, b Sonoo......	0	b Wilkins	0
Mr Scott, b Sonoo	16	c Campbell, b Wilkins	11
Lt Barton, b Wilkins	23	b Pandoo	11
Lt Sangster, b Kanoo	2	Not out	46
Lt Keown, c Surkia, b Kanoo.	11	b Sonoo	13
Lt Fry, b Kanoo	0	c Burger, b Sonoo ..	5
Surg Holt, c Mahdoo b Sonoo	2	b Wilkins................	6
Pte John, c Gunia, b Kanoo..	7	Not out	3
Maj Farjett, c and b Wilkins	6		
Pte Chokra, not out	0	b Wilkins................	19
Pte Johan, run out	1		
Extras..........	5	Extras....	4
Total..	76	Total..	115

MARINE BATTALION.

1st Innings.

Pte Pandoo, c Barton, b Sangster............ 10
Pte Kanoo, c Chokra, b Sangster 27
Lieut Berger, b Barton 4
L N Surkia, b Sangster 1
Surgn-Major Wilkins, run out 3
R Boy Sonoo, not out 17
Lieut Campbell, c Sangster, b Barton 3
Pte Gunia, c Fry, b Barton 1
L N Mahdoo, b Sangster 0
Dr Ciwa, b Sangster 0
L N Ruttnia, b Sangster 0
Extras........................ 13
Total... 79

HOMEWARD TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M. S. Crocodile, Captain R. Evans, sails homeward this morning with troops from Bombay. She has on board in all 44 officers with families of 11 ladies and 18 children and 1,162 rank and file with families numbering 34 women and 80 children. This number comprises 18 officers, 1 lady, and 4 children, 626 men, 14 women, and 43 children belonging to the 2nd Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment, which had been stationed for the last two years in Burma, and from whence it arrived in Bombay by the I M S Clive yesterday morning. It came out to India and landed at Bombay in November 1873. In 1887 it was sent to Burma, where it had its head-quarters established at Swebo and several small detachments scattered over the country. It remained there till now and rendered good service in the pacification of the annexed province. The entire number of the regiment was transhipped in the course of yesterday from the Clive into the Crocodile. Other troops proceeding by the troopship arrived in Bombay *via* Deolali by two troop trains and embarked on board. The names of officers on board are:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W S Cooke; Majors A W Sherinham, F F Parkinson, and W F Curties, Cheshire Regiment; Brigade Surgeons F and Mrs Ferguson and child and C A Atkins, Medical Staff: Surgeons-Major H C Guinness and five children, and Blennerhassett, Medical staff; Surgeons A F and Mrs Russell and child; A and Mrs Keagh and child, and S Hickson; Medical Staff; Captains A and Mrs Heathcote, R E; A G and Mrs Scriven, Oxford L I M C Cooke-Collis, Staff Corps W C and Mrs Minchin, 8th Hussars; H M P and Mrs Hawkes and child, Staff Corps; B R Hawes, R Muns Fus; R F M F Synge, A P D; T Hammond, Bedford Regt; J H A Anderson, Manchester Regt; W C H Mackintosh, Staff Corps and W C Neville and R Armstrong, and Captain and Adjutant R J Cooke, Cheshire Regt; Quartermaster R and Mrs Aris and four children, Cheshire Regt; Lieutenants G J Younghusband, and J H Hancock, Staff Corps; J P and Mrs Beresford and three children, S W Borderers; H L Rokeby, Rifle Brigade; H B and Mrs Welman, Wilts Regt; A F Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps; L L Alexander, 3rd Dragoon Guards; G A Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps; and W F White, A G W Todd, H F Kellie, D C Boger, A D Scott, A B Stone, T O Marden, W V Moul, A B Bennett, and A C Adair, Cheshire Regt; 2nd Lieutenant B Leicester, Cheshire Regt; and Mrs Hobday, wife of Captain J R Hobday, Cheshire Regt.

I. M. S. CLIVE.

H M's INDIAN TRANSPORT STEAMER CLIVE, Captain B P Oreagh arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning with the 2nd battalion of the Cheshire regiment and other military details from Rangoon. She left that port on the 31st December and experienced fine weather throughout her passage. The officers belonging to the Cheshire regiment on board were:—Lieutenant-Colonel W F Cooke, Majors W Sherigham and W F Curties; Captain W C Neville, R Armstrong and R J Cooke: Lieutenants A G W Tod H F Kellie D C Boger, A D Scott, A B Stone, T O Marden, W V Morel, A B Bennett and B Leicester; Quarter Master Aris and Sergeant Major Gregory. The other officers &c. on board were Captain Synge, A P D Surgeon Hamilton Medical Mrs Hobday and child staff; Apothecaries Hyde and Smith.

The Clive will sail again for Madras on the 18th instant, for the transport of troops, with military details from Bombay.

THERE is something, says a London paper, very ridiculous in the descriptions given of the "desperate resistance" of from 1,300 to 3,000 of "the fiercest fighting men in three continents," to an attack made by 4,000 British and Soudanese, which said resistance cost us four Hussars and two Soudanese killed and one Borderer and twenty-eight Soudanese wounded. This beats the traditional "one Cossack," whose life used to be the price of great Russian victories over Turkish armies. If 1,000 fierce warriors fighting in trenches had really made a desperate resistance they would have run up a butcher's bill much more serious.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

THE Commission re-assembled on Thursday.

Mr. Latham produced the murder case at Satara and said that the whole of the evidence in the case was concluded on Monday evening, the 5th, and all that took place on Tuesday was that Mr. Lele summed up for the prosecution, but no witness was examined. Mr. Lele was allowed to appear as the Public Prosecutor in the case. The document shows an intimation that the murder case was fixed on 5th September 1887.

Tookaram Appaji, examined by Mr. Latham, said:—I am a sepoy in the Commissioner's office, C. D. My special duty is to work under the Assistant Mr. Pendse, and while on tour I do duty in connection with tents. I have to issue tents to see they are removed, and I assist in pitching tents. I remember the Commissioner going to meet the Viceroy at Nandgaum in 1886. Tents were sent out from Poona to Nandgaum on that occasion. I went with the tents. Two double-poled and two single-poled Government tents were taken; also one Saheb's double tent was taken. These were all the big tents that were taken. There was one Government Rowtee for Police peons and two Saheb's private Rowtees. They were pitched at Nandgaum. From Nandgaum the next move was to Nagar and thence to Kopergaum. Tents were not pitched at Nagar. Tents were pitched at Kopergaum. The Commissioner joined us at Copergaum. The Commander-in-Chief's A. D. C. and his wife was with him. No tents were sent from Poona to Kopergaum, and at no other time were tents sent to Kopergaum from Poona. I don't know when the tents were sent back to Poona.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: The tents were taken from Nandgaum to Kopergaum by rail. The tents reached Kopergaum a day before the Commissioner came there. The cartage from the Station to the camping ground about 2 miles was paid by the Sahib. The tents from Nandgaum to Nagar were taken by rail. The tents were at Nagar one night before they were taken to Kopergaum. The office and Sahib's furniture was along with the tents. From Kopergaum the camp moved to Andasoor by carts. There the tents were pitched. Andasoor is 7 kos from Kopergaum. The camp was then removed to Manmar by carts. Manmar is 8 or 9 kos from Andasoor. From Manmar the camp moved to Malegaon. The camp remained at Nandgaon 7 weeks before it moved to Kopergaum. I do not remember the month it moved to Kopergaum. The Sahib paid for the carts. The Saheb brought nothing at Kopergaum, which he had not at Nandgaon. Shaeb's butler Antone was at Nandgaon. The same butler was at Kopergaum. The Sahib brought nothing to Kopergaon except his personal luggae. I remember Colonel and Mrs. Wilson being at Kopergaum with the Sahib, and the Sahib had his office establishment at Kopergaum. I have been sent with tents for several years and assisting in pitching tents. I don't remember what tents were sent at other journeys. I know myself of this journey. No body refreshed my memory. I was not asked by any body about tents. The Head Clerk told me to go to the Council Hall to give evidence regarding tents.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham:

There has not been such a big camp since the one at Nandgaum. The butler Antone paid the cart hire for the Saheb.

By the President: Gopala is the Khalasi who is in charge of the tents. We all obey his orders. The sepoy brings the carts under the orders of the Sahib. The carts were hired for the stage. I have only to assist in pitching tents. I have nothing to do with the issuing of tents. There were six other peons who assisted in pitching tents.

Narayen Bhicajee Agashe, examined by Mr. Jardine, said:—I produce from the Commissioner's office the Day Book. It is a book which shows contingent expenses, expenses on tour and other sundry expenses. It is written by any karcoon. It shows a permanent advance of Rs. 400 on 17th November 1886. The next advance is Rs. 53-4 on 2nd February; on 9th February there is another advance of Rs. 15-8. The Native Assistant Commissioner is in charge of the money advanced. On 17th Nov. there is a debit of Rs. 137 for carriage expenses for tents from Poona to Nandgaum; the next item is Rs. 614 for furniture taken to Nandgaum. There is an entry of Rs. 264 for expenses incurred for furniture or tents sent from Nagar to Kopergaum. There is an entry of Rs. 35-15 on 18th February for carrying tents from Nandgaum to Nagar. I believe there is an entry for expenses incurred for tents and furniture from Poona to Kopergaum, but at present I cannot find it. I find an entry of Rs. 15-15 on 2nd February for carrying Daftar from Poona to Kopergaum. There is another entry of Rs. 6-13 for carriage of Daftar from Poona to Kopergaum. These are the only two entries for expenses from Poona to Kopergaum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I myself do not know whether tents were sent to Kopergaum from Poona. Any Assistant signs for the advance money. Pendse or the Native Assistant receives the advance money. The total spent for carriage expenses for tents from 17th November to 2nd Feb. is Rs. 247. The item of Rs. 47-2 in the contingent bill, dated 28th January, is not shown in the book. I have no voucher for the expense shown from Poona to Kopergaum. The contingent bills are prepared from this Book and from yadis received from outside. Every yadi is entered in this book. There is an entry of Rs. 10 for cartage of tents from Kopergaum to Andasoor for eight carts. There is no entry for the cartage of the camp to Munmar. The permament advance given to office is only Rs. 100. The book relates to the Rs. 100 advance.

By the President: The period the book covers is from 2nd Aug. 1886 to 31st March 1887. The cash is in charge of any karcoon, and the box in which cash is kept is sealed every evening by the karcoon. The cash varied from 100 to 150 Rupees. The entries were made in the book by me on receipt of Yadis, and was not checked by any particular person. The details of moneys spent are not kept in the English office. The book is not verified by anybody. I don't know if there is any other book to show Contingent Register.

Gungadas Jumnadas, examined by Mr. Inverarity said:—I am the eldest son of Jumnadas Shunkarlal and my uncle's name is Brijbookandass Shunkerlal. My father and uncle are undivided as regards business and estate, but they live separate. I know Bookundas did separate business during his life-time. I have brought the books of the separate business. Bookundass died on 6th May 1887. I know nothing of the business besides what is in the books. The letter shown me was written and signed by my uncle in my presence. This letter was given to me at the time the books were presented to me by my uncle at the time of his death. The letter was put in. I find from the books that there are several entries debited to Ramchandra Rambhow. There is an entry of 7,000 Rs. in the cash book, dated Ashad 10th 1942. There is another entry of Rs 2,700, debited to Ramchandra for Mr. Crawford. There is another entry of Rs 3,500 on Ashadvad 4th. There is another debit of Rs 3,000 on Ashadvad 11th. These are the debit entries for the year 1942.

In this year there are three sums credited to Rambhow, viz Rs. 200, 300, and 100. There is a ledger account for 1942. The cash book for 1943 is also balanced monthly. The first item is for Rs. 4,000; the next item is for Rs. 6,000; the next is for Rs. 2,000; the next is for Rs. 3,000; the next is for Rs. 3,500; the next is for Rs. 4,300; and the next is for Rs. 4,000. These are all the debit advances for 1,943. The first credit entry for the same year is for Rs. 500. The next is Rs. 700. The next is Rs. 2,000. After Bhukan's death Ramchandra did not draw any sums from me. He has made some repayments. I have got the Ledger account for 1,943. I produce my cash book for 1,944. The first credit entry is for Rs. 3,000. The next is for Rs. 1,000. The next is for Rs. 3,000. The next is for Rs. 1,500. The next is for Rs. 3,500; and the next is for Rs. 3,000. I have some share in the loans given by Rambhow to Mr. Crawford, and Rambhow has given me guarantee for the same. The books now produced are in my possession since they were handed over to me. I knew Mr. Crawford before his suspension, probably once or twice I may have spoken to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: I can read this letter, exhibit 374. I don't remember who wrote the letter. It was written while my uncle was on his deathbed. I don't know whose hand-writing it is in. It is not in the handwriting of some karkoon in my office. The firm had no karkoon. I, my father, and my uncle did the writing work business. The letter is dated 4th May 1887. My uncle died a few days later. I dont remember any others being present besides myself. The writer was called in from outside. I and my father did not write because we were not asked to write. When I went to my uncle this man was there. No one came to call me. It is not mentioned in the letter by whose hands it was written. My uncle has left no will. I have not been adopted by my uncle. Rambhow was not present at the time. Rambhow had been to my house a day or two before. My uncle was confined to his bed for two or four months. I did not know of my dealings except what our firm had. My father had no private dealings. My uncle could write up to the time of his death, while lying down. He did not know to write Marathi. That letter was sent to Rambhow by my uncle on the same day it was written. It never came to my possession. I cannot recognise the hand-writing in the book for 1942. The writings are different in the book. I don't know any of the handwritings. The ledger for the same year are in two hands. I cannot recognise the writings in the ledger. In 1942 my uncle was suffering from the same complaint, and could not sit up and write. The items in the book for 1943 up to the end of page 3 I could not say in whose handwriting they are. The writings at page 4 are by a guest named Mathuradas. This account refers to sums of money taken by me from my father after my uncle's death. All the entries refer to Rambhow. Mathuradas stopped for about a fortnight during the Dewali of 1944. He is a Bania. I have some relations at Bahranpur, and he came through those relations of mine. The book is made up of separate sheets. I wrote on a rough paper because there was no time to write in the books. The debit entries, in the cash book, are posted in the books of Jamnadas Shunkerlal. There has been partnership between me and Rambhow since the books came into my possession. The cash book of 1944 is in my handwriting. The corresponding ledger is also in my hand-writing. The partnership with Rambhow is with me personally, and it is with regard to moneys lent to Mr. Crawford from 1942. Rambow has not found any part of the moneys debited to him. I cannot at this moment say what moneys he found. I don't know if Rambhow was in jail for civil debt. I have taken on mortgage deed from him. I and my father, as far as I know, have taken no security from Rambhow. I spoke to Mr. Crawford as he owed me money a month or two before he was suspended. I did not take any document from him. I saw him at his house. I went to him to demand money. He did not pay any money to me. I had been alone. I had seen Mr. Crawford before that; it was two or four months previous to the one referred to above. I nor my father have taken a bond from Mr. Crawford. Some writing has been taken, but I cannot say for how much. That Chiti (writing) is now in my father's house. I know there are several promissory notes put in by Rambhow. The promissory notes were in my possession for a short time, but generally they remained with Rambhow. I know nothing of the promissory notes during my uncle's life time. Except Rambhow's word I had no other security. I have not taken Rambhow's signature in my books. I cannot say if Mr. Crawford ever owed me or any member of my family more than twenty thousand rupees. I have never seen the chiti, which is in my house now, nor do I know what it refers to. I was never present when any one of the promissory notes was given by Mr. Crawford.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: There are other person's accounts in the books and ledgers for 1,942 produced by me, and their names are given. The same refer to 1,943. Other person's accounts are continued after my uncle's death. I have both received and made payments. The items referring to Rambhow amount to Rs. 86. There is a ledger account for Jamnadass in 1942. Rambhow is a Maratha speaking man. I am a Bunia. I know a little to write Marathi.

The Commission adjourned at 4-45 p.m.

THE VALUE OF JUNGLE LAND.

MR. COOPER, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, delivered the following decision in a case instituted by Runchordas Haridas against the Municipality for compensation for land taken for road improvement. Mr. Brown (Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown) represented the claimant. Mr. Buckland, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appearing on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

His Worship said: This is a case to determine the amount Runchordas Haridas is entitled to be paid by the Municipal Corporation in respect of [illegible] square yards of land situated on the north side of the Walkeshwar Road, vested in the Corporation under the provisions of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 relating to set-backs. The claimant purchased 1,900 square yards of land on the north side of this road in June, 1887, of one Bohra Abdool Hussein Haptoola at the price of Rs. 4,000. The expenses of the purchase amounted to about Rs. 358-5-6. At that time it was in its natural jungle state with many large pieces of stone lying on it, which had fallen from the cliff on one side of the ground. On the 6th September, 1887, the claimant gave notice to the Municipality of his intention to build a bungalow and out-houses on the land. On the 27th, his application was returned with an endorsement showing the set-back the Municipality required. The land was taken possession of about the 5th October, 1887. The Municipality offered Rs. 3 a square yard for the land, and, after the application was filed in this Court, increased that amount to Rs. 5 a square yard. After the purchase the claimant had the rocks broken, and the land levelled for the purpose of building his bungalow and out-houses. He says he has already paid Rs. 1,700, and that it will cost him about Rs. 800 more to clear the whole of the land. That the total cost of the land to him when cleared will be about Rs. 6,800 to Rs. 6,900 making the cost 6-8 or 6-9 a square yard. No levelling was required of the front part of the land, which the Municipality took. Hajee Abdool Satar, a landed proprietor, a justice of the peace, and owner of the adjoining land to claimant, says he bought land four years ago of one Cooverbai at Re. 1-4 a square yard. It cost him about Rs. 6 a square yard to level the ground. Breaking the rocks cost him Rs. 5 a brass. The broker of claimant offered him Rs. 8 a square yard for 800 square yards of this land which adjoined the claimant's. He wanted Rs. 12 a square yard. Eight or nine months ago a Parsee broker offered him Rs. 10 a square yard for a part of the land. The claimant also offered Rs. 10. He did not accept those offers. He would himself give Rs. 10, and he would not take Rs. 15 a square yard. All the land on that side of the road—the north side has been taken up and there is a demand for houses there now. Sewjee Pragji, a merchant, states he instructed a broker, Jumnadas Hemraj, to make an offer for claimant's property at Rs. 8 a square yard. It was not accepted. He increased the offer to Rs. 10, and was then informed it would be accepted if he would pay what had been spent on the foundations. He did not purchase. He made an offer for Abdool Satar's land up to Rs. 10 a square yard. It was not accepted, as Abdool Satar was asking Rs. 13. He wanted to buy the land to build a residence for himself. Jumnadas Hemraj, the broker, corroborates the last witness and states there is no land for sale on that part of the hill now. The present owners ask Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 a square yard. There has been of late years a great increase in the value of land there. Many bungalows are built, and they are much sought after. Abdool Hussein Myamoolin lately purchased land with a bungalow on it on the north side of the road for Rs. 20,000. The land was 1,300 square yards, and the bungalow cost Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000, which would make the value of the land at over Rs. 10 a square yard. Mr. Buckland, on behalf of the Municipality, called Kaikhosro Rustomjee, one of the superintendents of roads and buildings to the Municipality, who stated the Municipality paid one Runchod Harild Rs. 3 a square yard for land a quarter of a mile higher up the hill, than the complainant's property about the 14th August 1887, and on the 8th March, 1888, 471 square yards of land were purchased at Rs. 5½ a square yard at Karak Road on the ridge of Cummoo Sulleman. The claimant has stated that the land cost him, after breaking the rocks and levelling it, about Rs. 6,800 or Rs. 6,900. That he used about three quarters of the broken stones for the foundations and plinth of his building; that he still had 150 cart-loads of stone; that he was offered from 3 to 4 annas a cart-load for the stones. Taking the stones to be 500 cart-loads at 4 annas a cart would be Rs. 150 only, which ought to be deducted from the Rs. 6,850, which I put as the cost of the land, which makes the cost come to Rs. 6,700. I consider the complainant has suffered some damage in respect of the compulsory severance of part of his land, and I do not think 15 per cent. on the value more than reasonable in this case. It clearly appears that land in this position has been and is in great demand, and has increased considerably in value in the last year and a half. The complainant appears to have been willing to purchase the land adjoining at Rs. 8 a square yard, but Haji Abdool Satar would not accept less than Rs. 12 a square yard. This land appears to have cost him, including breaking it, &c., over Rs. 7-4 a square yard. The witnesses called on behalf of the complainant all put the value of the land there at considerably over Rs. 8 a square yard. I do not think the evidence of the Municipality as to the purchase of the pieces of land higher up the road and that from Mr. Cummoo Sulleman affects the evidence given on the claimant's behalf. The cost of the land to the complainant was Rs. 6 11-2 a square yard. I do not think 3,829 per cent. excessive to allow for the increase in value, which with the 15 per cent. will make the value Rs. 8 a square yard, which I determine to be its value. I allow cost Rs. 75 and interest.

Mr. Cooper also at the same Court delivered his decision in a case in which Mooljee Purshotum appealed against the Municipality taking possession of 10·43 square yards of land, situated at Bhandari Street, the land being taken for road improvements under the provisions of the Municipal Acts 1872-78. Mr Brown appeared for the claimant; and Mr. Buckland for the Municipality.

Mr. Cooper said: I hold that the words "full compensation" in section 161 of the Acts include the market value of such land, the damage the owner has sustained by such severance from his other land, and the damages caused by the taking up of such land affecting him in any other way. The complainant purchased a piece of land in the locality mentioned on the 14th September, 1885, from Anandbai, a widow, for the lump sum of Rs. 10,000. The land contained 202 square yards, and had on it an old shed which was sold after the purchase by public auction for Rs. 230, and was removed by the purchaser. The complainant puts the net cost of the land without the shed at Rs. 10,000. He had costs to pay for the conveyance, &c. That would be Rs. 49-11-6 a square yard. The Municipality took on the 21st Oct., 1887, 10·43 square yards of such land for street improvements. They offered him Rs. 10 a square yard for such land, and afterwards increased the offer to Rs. 20 a square yard, and in October last Mr. Pundlik offered the claimant Rs. 35 a square yard, which, he said, he agreed to accept believing he would recover 15 per cent. on that sum, and on his refusing to take Rs. 35 a square yard, without the 15 per cent. in addition, Mr. Pundlik offered him a lump sum of Rs. 385, saying that sum was more than Rs. 35 a square yard; but he declined to accept that sum.

After reviewing the evidence, his Worship said: From the evidence of the complainant it would appear that he was willing to take from the Municipality considerably less a square yard than he had paid for the land. He was willing to take Rs. 35 with 15 per cent on that, which would be Rs. 39-8 less by about one-fifth than the price he paid. It is but reasonable to think that most persons to prevent the cost, trouble and annoyance of litigation, do accept a smaller value for their small piece of land when purchased by the Municipality than the value of the land in the market, and therefore I cannot accept such purchases as evidence of the market value of the land. The claimant is entitled to something for the compulsory severance, and taking that into consideration with what the cost of the land was to him, I determine the value of the land to be Rs. 54 a square yard, and allow him costs, Rs. 75 and interest.

MR. GOSCHEN, in the course of a recent speech on the Civil Service, made an incidental reference to the value of anonymity in journalism. The whole strength of the Civil Service, he said, was that every member should be loyal to his department as a whole, that there should be no individual jealousies, no tripping up of another individual, no attempt to influence the public in his own behalf. Take as an analogy the staff of a great newspaper. The public service must be to a certain extent which he might call an anonymous service. In the same way what a leader-writer in a great journal would go about and boast that he had written such and such an article, and that he was really the leading genius of that particular journal! (Laughter.) The journal was strong: its power rested upon the aggregate knowledge of the journal, upon the aggregate intellect, upon the aggregate industry; and so the utility and honour of a great department rested on the aggregate industry, knowledge, and honour of that department.

IT is reported that a Spanish submarine vessel at San Fernando Arsenal has been damaged by one of the tubes serving as reservoirs for compressed air bursting. The inventor of this vessel is (says the *Standard* correspondent) Lieutenant Peral, who was very well received by the Minister of Marine and the leading naval and civil engineers of Madrid, to whom he only partly revealed the plan and secret of his system.

THE appointment of M. [illegible] as Consul-General of Belgium [illegible], with residence in Bombay, [illegible] the Lisbon Government.

SURGEON [illegible] ONE SETTER,
[illegible] NJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS [illegible] cases of accidents and injuries [illegible] according to the approved [illegible]

[illegible] man Street,
[illegible] Jeebhoy Street.)

[illegible] APPLICATION.

[illegible] AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name [illegible] bly and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior [illegible] recently been introduced [illegible] closely resembles theirs. [illegible] should therefore satisfy [illegible] on the Piano they [illegible] Schiedmayer and Soehne.

[illegible] with HIGHEST Distinction at [illegible] the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 790.

Or [illegible] monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address; MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes :—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

MR. A. STEPHENS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
ASH LANE,
Next to MARCKS & Co.,
Fees Strictly Moderate.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
• AGENTS WANTED.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
with an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size [illegible] inches by 4½ inches.
can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, [illegible] and a carriage and horse, &c.. &c.

On [illegible], the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, Bellasis Road, near the Telegraph Office, the very handsome and valuable French-polished blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid satinwood, household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, the property of J. ALPHONSO, Esq. The same comprises sofas with cushions, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing, camp and dining tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, chiffoniers, corner whatnots, mirror door almyras, wardrobes and hanging presses, meat safes, dumbwaiters, sideboard, fancy table ornaments, pictures, hatstands, towel horse, screens, Brussels and Cambay carpets, matting, &c. &c.
AT 3 P.M.
1 boat-shaped carriage with horse and harness.
Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of two consignments of Shell Almonds [illegible]

ON TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed by Mr Kurmally Jussab Dattooany, to sell by Public Auction at his godown in Samuel Street two consignments of shell almonds on account of those concerned, viz.—
H—200 bags shell almonds.
H M—200 bags shell almonds.
Property is on view.
SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 12, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 14th instant, has been adjourned by order of the Official Liquidators till the 21st instant.

SALE of valuable landed property at Dhunjee Doongaria Street (known as Nana Bhote's house).

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and with the consent of the mortgagors, all that piece of Fazendari land, with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house, situate on the east side of Dhunjee, Doongaria Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement about [illegible] square yards, assessed by the Municipality under [illegible] and Ward No. 667, and bounded on the east by [illegible], on the west by the said Dhunjee Doongaria Street, on the north by the house of [illegible] and on the south by the house of [illegible] Bhateewala.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 12, 1889.

CRAWFORD [illegible] COMPANY,
[illegible] STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the SHIP "COUNTY OF BUTE," STRANDED NEAR VERAWUL.

On WEDNESDAY, [illegible] instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the [illegible] ers.
The ship "County of [illegible] tons, with her masts, yards, rigging, anchors, [illegible] ires, &c., &c., as she now lies stranded near Verawul [illegible] at 40 yards from the seashore.
The [illegible] of the ship are not included in the sale [illegible] immediately after the [illegible] at the Auction Rooms [illegible]
[illegible] ey will be required at [illegible] to the purchaser; and [illegible] of sale may be learnt [illegible] undersigned, where a [illegible] seen by the intending [illegible]
CRAWFORD & CO.
[illegible], January 12, 1889.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

PERSONS Requiring anything in Crockery, Cutlery, Plateware, Stationery, Toys, Dolls, Fancy and Useful Presents would do well on inquiring at SHROFF BROTHERS. Cheapest House.

THE "CHEERFUL" WARMING STOVE for Kerosine Oil, at the Lamp Warehouse,—R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FRESH VANILLA STICKS, Rs. 18 per lb., and Rs. 1-8 per Oz. Warner's Safe Cure. Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, As. 10 and As. 14 per bottle.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st March the Pleasantly-situated and Desirable HOUSE on Malabar Hill, for many years in the occupation of Dr. Waters. Apply to "E. Q. V.," care of this paper.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. T. MEILI'S Valuable Household Furniture, Billiard Table by John Roberts, complete at the "Cairns," Cumballa Hill, to be sold on Monday.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Our Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, and unsorted Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2 per lb. All in 1 and 2 lb. strong air-tight zinc boxes. Quality unsurpassable.—DANTRA & Co., 33 Church Gate Street Bombay.

FOR SALE.—At Crawford's Auction, on Monday, English-built new Landau, Barouche, Brougham, Victoria, Dogcart, Wagonette, Bus, Princess Car, &c.

FOR SALE.—A New VICTORIA, convertible into self-driving. At PALONJI BOMANJI, near S. C. Court.

FOR SALE.—Powerful ARAB HORSES, 14·3 and 15·3 hands, four years, Rs. 600 and Rs. 900 respectively. A new and excellent LANDAULETTE, by Casterton, London, single seater. Rs. 1,700. Apply to "M.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—Well-matched Pair Chestnut ARAB PONIES, about 13·1, 5 and 6 years' old, broken to all Harness and Saddle. Apply to PRYCE WEEDON, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—Handsome T.B. BAY WALER MARE, 14·3, 5 years' old, unbroken, but very gentle. Apply to PRYCE WEEDON, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—BROUGHAM, Very Light and Comfortable, and in excellent order. Also New Hunting Saddle by Peat, Apply to PRYCE WEEDON, Malabar Hill.

WANTED.—A Good EUROPEAN NURSE, who understands thoroughly care of infants. Required to attend to 3 children, (assisted by an ayah), and be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply to the Rev. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS, Bombay.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT SALESMAN, by an Import Firm, with some Knowledge of Jackeria Bazar. Apply to "A. B." care of this paper.

WANTED.—A LADY with a good voice, who can play the Piano a little, for travelling. Good Salary. Address "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

SERVANTS of all description, Servants of all denomination, Servants reliable and efficient, Servants true *par excellence*.—JNO. ATKINSON and SONS, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

TO BE LET.—A large and commodious GODOWN at No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of S Narayan & Co., For rent &c., apply to Sorabji Hormuaji Boottlewalla, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

GUIDE to the CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE for the use of officers serving in Native States, Political officers and other amateur Magistrates. By C. E. Biddulph.—Apply THACKER & Co., Bombay.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

SENSITIZED PAPER.—Edward's, double Albuminized, highly recommended. Send for my latest Photographic catalogue.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.—Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions.—KANNY & Co. Watch-makers, 59, Meadows Street.

LEPROSY, Dr. G. W. Phillips, Specialist in Leprosy. Address, Bhuondi, Thana District. Can be consulted any day, and at any time. Pamphlets free on application.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GENUINE LUSCIOUS SMYRNA FIGS, Specially ordered, 3½ lbs. box for 14 annas, 4½ lbs. box for Re. 1-5 D.—Heerajee & Co. Crawford Market, Below the Tower,

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Bay Arab Charger, 14-2, aged, quiet on parade and under all fires. A Brougham Horse, 14-2, aged, quiet to drive, and a good hack. Also a hill tent and necessary tent, and a Field Officer's service tent, Jubbulpore made. Apply to "H. P.," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!:

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art Designs to order. Photos painted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kastaline, Crayonium, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush frames, Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons, by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to MRS. W. H. MCCANN "Bellure House," Mazagon.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dago, Captain E E Corner, will sail to-day for Bushire, in ballast.

THE barque County of Eyre, Captain J Isle, cleared yesterday to sail for Colombo, in ballast.

THE s s Twickenham, 1,603 tons, Captain R M Cox, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I steamer Wardha 2,552 tons, Captain G G C Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE coasting steamer Hindu, Captain Baker, cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvie, &c, with a general cargo and 300 passengers on deck.

THE sailing ship Daniel J Tanny, 1,633 tons, Captain G S Wilson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, laden with 55,933 maunds duty paid salt.

THE B and P S N steamer King Arthur, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 150 passengers on deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Chicago, 1,750 tons, Captain W Morgan, cleared yesterday for Aden and Hull, with a general cargo and twelve passengers on deck.

THE British steamer Henley, 1,446 tons, Captain R Valder, arrived in port yesterday, from Cardiff, laden with 3,046 tons coals, for the B B and C I R Company. She is consigned to her captain.

THE s s Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening from Glasgow (December 2), laden with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs, Killick Nixon and Company.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Arabia, Captain G T Simpson, arrived in port yesterday from Busreh via coast ports, with a general cargo and opium, and Colonel Graham, Lieutenant W Cole and three others, as cabin, and 100 deck, passengers.

THE s s Indrani, 2,337 tons, Captain F L Burkill, from Cardiff, arrived in Bombay on Thursday night, with a cargo of 4,609 tons coals and 100 tons coke, consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Company, who are also agents for the vessel in Bombay.

THE British steamer Khalif, 1,475 tons, Captain G S Nash, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Cardiff (December 10), with a cargo of 2,960 tons coals, for the B B and C I R Company, and Mr and Mrs Mungarin, as passengers. She is consigned to her captain.

THE British India steamer Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain R S Shannon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Brigadier-General Cox, Major Saunders, Lieutenant Rich, Mrs Sullivan, and Mr A B Simpson for Mangalore ; Mr J E Yates and Mr E S Sexton for Colombo ; Mr E W Jamieson, and Miss Brown for Cannanore ; Mr W G Crawford for Calicut ; and 14 deck for several ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Pallas	2012	Rawlins	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Chicago	2728	Morgan	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kovno	1119	R. R. Neill	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	Gordon	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	McConochie	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Europa	1492	R. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	M. Marlanes & Co.
„ Ursa	1796	Phippen	P	C. Eduljee.
„ Strathearn	1855	White	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Wardha	2552	Stevenson	1	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Recta	1912	Lowe	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Gwalior	1602	Nantes	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Clyde	2189	Mudie	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Imperator	2411	C. Bechtinger	8	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
„ Taif	878	Schumacker	9	H. Cassum,
„ Dago	1239	E. E. Corner	16	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Europa (s)	Jones	Glasgow. Dec. 2.
	Henley (s)	Valder	Cardiff. Dec. 8.
11	Indrani (s)	Beerkill	Cardiff. Dec. 5.
	Khaliph (s)	Nash	Cardiff. Dec. 10.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Busreh, Dec. 28.
	Tanjore (s)	Payne	Jedda.
	I. M. S. Clive	Creagh	Rangoon, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta & Coast.
	Goa (s)	Shannon	Calcutta and Coast Ports.
	Clyde (s)	Mudie	London.
	Twickenham (s)	Cox	Karachi.
	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Calcutta.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer King Arthur, Raffle, Persian Gulf.
„ Chicago, Morgan, Hull.
„ Dago, Corner, Busreh.
„ Hindoo, Baker, Cutch Mandvie.
Ship D. J. Tanney, Wilson, Calcutta.
„ County of Eyre, Isle, Colombo.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.
„ Madura, for Calcutta and Coast.
„ Europa, for Genoa and Liverpool.
„ Bengore Head, for London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Osborn, Lt-Col, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Graham, Lieut, R H A, on duty, from Bellary.
Spring, Colonel, Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 11.

Synge, Captain, A P D, Bengal, on leave, from Rangoon.
Keogh, Surgeon, Bengal on leave, to England, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Albun, Captain, 7th Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Mhow.

JANUARY 11.

Chetty, 2nd Lt, 3rd Bombay L I, to join, to Aden.
Jamieson, Lieut, 11th Madras L I, to rejoin, to Cannanore.
Close, Lieut, R E, to join, to Lucknow.
Faulknor, Lieut, P W O Grenadiers, off leave, to Poona
Spring-Colonel, Inspr Genl of Ordnance, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 12, 1889.

1. There will be Commandant's parade this evening at the Gymkhana, at 5 p. m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. O. Officer appointed for that purpose.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday next, the 14th instant, at 5-30. p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·993
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	67·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NE, NNE, ESE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	220

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11.

SILVER further declined 1-16d. in London yesterday, making the price 42½d. per oz. and 4½ per cent. Rupee securities were ¼ lower at £70¾ ; but in the other denomination they were unaltered at £66¼. Consols were unchanged at 99⅛ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ higher, at 107½. Hong-Kong Bank shares were £1 higher, at £53 10s. Rentes in Paris had declined ½ per cent., say to 82¾, and Exchange on London was rather lower at francs 25·30.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England made up to Wednesday afternoon show the Reserve on that day to have been 39 per cent. of the liabilities, whereas a week ago it was wired by Reuter as 30 per cent. The much easier state of the London Money Market has been indicated by the almost daily advance in Consols during the past week, and the improved position was confirmed yesterday by a reduction of the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent., the market rates of discount remaining at 3 per cent. both for short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to which they were lowered at the beginning of the week. No Specie shipments appear to have been made to Bombay this week ; but £40,000 in Silver have gone to Calcutta.

Wheat was dull in London, and Hard Red and Club Nos. 1 and 2 were 3d. per quarter lower to arrive, Liverpool quotations coming unchanged. The Mincing Lane markets had remained without further change, Linseed having been quiet, and Rapeseed dull at Tuesday's quotations for all kinds.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, the volume of business as represented by total sales of 12,000 bales having been smaller than on Wednesday, but the prices of ready Mid.-American and arrivals remained unaltered. In Surats there was more activity, the large proportion of 1,200 bales of these having been taken out of the total sales, the market for these also having closed steady. There was, however, no movement in spot prices ; but an arrival sale of "Fine" Broach, "Fully Good" clause, January-February shipment, is reported at 5 5-32d. per lb., which is 9-32d. per lb. below the spot value of the class.

In New York 9 13-16 was still the rate for ready Mid.-Uplands, but April Futures were two points higher, at 10 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, though going against light days for both the preceding years, were comparatively small, and the totals for three years to date now compare as follows :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts...	13,000	20,000	19,000
Five days' do ...	128,000	121,000	115,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,912,000	4,246,000	4,019,000

There has been more demand in our local market to-day than was experienced yesterday, and European buyers have come forward again to contract for stapled Oomras and Bhownuggur to arrive, while spinners have been in the market for ready Oomra descriptions. The day's sales can hardly have aggregated less than 5,000 bales ; but the feeling has been quiet, and prices have not moved appreciably either way. In ready business most has been done in Dhulia and Pachora, at Rs. 192½-97 ; but Akote has also attracted a good deal of attention, and nearly 1,000 bales have changed hands at Rs. 205 ; Bengals have been in some request at Rs. 172½ to 96 according to quality ; the remaining purchases of ready staff having been in Jalgaum at Rs. 207½ ; Akola, at Rs. 203 ; and Oojun, at Rs. 181¼ per candy. Forward contracts were made in "Fully Good" Barsee, for March delivery, at Rs. 218 ; and in "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, for April, at Rs. 212 per candy.

WHEAT.—Very little has been doing in this market to-day, and the tone has been quiet, but with prices still unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—There has been a revival of demand for Linseed, and a considerable business is reported, while the price has advanced half an anna per cwt. in a firm market, closing at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 per cwt. Other seeds continue out of favour and few transactions are reported, rates, however, being quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,169	bales.
Wheat	33,979	cwt.
Linseed	1,761	„
Rapeseed	1,290	„
Gingelly	6,738	„
Groundnuts	1,606	„

FREIGHTS are weak, and the usual mail-day quiet has further influenced business. The Drumfell (s) was fixed yesterday at 22s. per ton for one picked port for next month's loading, and business has been done in Seeds for London for this month's shipment at 22s. 6d. per ton. Rates are generally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened rather weaker this morning with Bank Telegraphic and demand quoted a shade lower than last evening's closing rates, and the market has since been quiet, but fairly steady thereat, but without much doing generally, and with selling rates waiting on the supply of Mercantile Bills, which are very scarce. Transactions have taken place between Banks in ready Wire Transfer, at 1s. 4 7-16d. Credits were quoted at closing, for the rest of this month, at 1s. 4 21-32d. for February, at Rs. 1s. 4⅝d., for March, at 1s. 4 19-32d. and for April-May delivery, at Rs. 1 4 9-16d. ; other rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d	„
Francs do.	1·76	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather less weak to-day than it was yesterday and Fours for cash have been quoted at 97 1-16, while for the next account 97 3-16 has been the rate and for March 97 5-16. Towards the close the market hardened a little more, and 97½ became the final quotation for Money. 103 to 103¼ nominal is the rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, hardly any transaction having transpired on any line, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas Khimji and Manockji Petit Mill shares, at Rs. 670, and Rs. 1,215 respectively ; an advance of Rs. 2½ in Queen, at Rs. 925 ; a decline of Rs. 2½ in New Berar Press, at Rs. 517½ ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Cooper Madon, at Rs. 15 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	100	all	13 pct.	932½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	985
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£[illegible]	£[illegible]	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,[illegible]	$125	[illegible]	5 pct	136

PRESS COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	275
Bellary	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100		125	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. [illegible]	185
East India Press Co.	0	,00	1,000	[illegible]	635
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	[illegible]	Rs. 130	1,170
Fort Press Co.	150	[illegible]	...		265
French Press Co.	[illegible]	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,575
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	410
Manmar [illegible]	240	450	all	Rs. 45	240
Me[illegible] Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 21	197½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 20	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,200	500	500	Rs. 35	507½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	200	50	50	Rs. 10	20 440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50	435
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	450 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	[illegible]	550
Volkart Press Co.	805	1,000	1,000	R	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	—	£10	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	...	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	156
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	57
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	520
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	77
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3220
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	805xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	106½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	4
Indian Guaranted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	130
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	307
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	10
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c	87
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104x
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	195
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000		..	...	20
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,320
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	600	12	125	all	37
M. Mody & Co				p	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

AVES—ASHBY—January 10, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Captain William Aves, H.M.'s Indian Marine, to Mary Shuckburgh, third daughter of George Ashby Ashby, Esq., late of Naseby, Northamptonshire.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA—January 11, at his residence, at Mazagon, Mr. Genimiano de Souza, aged 93 years. Deeply regretted by his numerous relatives and a large circle of friends.

JUBBULPORE.

BIRTH.

REILLY—January 7, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain B. L. P. Reilly, Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1889.

THE Government of India are not likely to accept without demur the intimation from the Secretary of State that the Viceroy and his Council should remain in Calcutta until the middle of April and return to that city early in November. It may be doubted whether Lord Cross would be inclined to carry on his own official work in Calcutta instead of in London. He would not put climatic considerations in the forefront of his objections, but they would certainly be present to his mind if he had ever learned even at secondhand what it is to boil in the Gangetic plain in April, or to stew in it in November. The geographical and the political aspects of the case would without doubt receive a full share of his Lordship's attention. He would point out that Calcutta is more remote from the Imperial centre than either Bombay or even Madras, and that there is nothing in the nature of things to require a Secretary of State to go so far afield if he had to leave London to superintend the action of the Government to whose charge the interests of two hundred millions of the human race have been committed. He would also, no doubt, dwell upon the fact that the seventy millions of Bengalis who are under the special care of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal do not stand in any particular need of the watchful care of a higher authority, whose vigilance and energy might be on occasions more usefully bestowed upon the martial races of the north and north-west of India, or on the western people who appear destined to take the lead in the commercial, industrial, and intellectual development of the Indian Continent. It would not be easy to find grounds for disallowing objections founded on these considerations which would not escape the intelligence of a Secretary of State who found himself invited to act on the disinterested advice which has just been sent out from the India Office to the Government of India. The personal reasons which he might feel a certain shyness in putting forward would, however, be not less cogent. The debilitating effect of the climate of the half-reclaimed swamp on which Calcutta floats renders life a burden when the brief cold weather has disappeared at the end of February, and it continues until the following December.

There is no possibility of getting good or sustained work where climatic conditions impair energy and undermine health. The Bengali is what he is because of his climate, and Englishmen ought not to be asked to expose themselves needlessly to such conditions if good work is to be exacted from them. The suggestion that the migration to the hills should be deferred until the middle of April displays a complete unacquaintance with the difficulties and even the dangers involved in making long journeys at that time of year through the Bengal plains. It would be quite impossible to defer the transit of women and children till the heats of April had set in ; to send them on a couple of months before the heads of families could follow would involve a heavy addition to the already onerous cost of providing for two establishments, one in Calcutta and another at Simla, for it would become necessary to keep the two going at the same time for some months every year. It is by no means unusual to find the thermometers in railway carriages in Bengal and the Punjab in April at 112°. Viceroys and members of Council might be willing to take the risk of travelling under such conditions, but they are few ; the families which have to take flight from Calcutta at the close of every season cannot defer their departure to the middle or end of April. The truth is that it was a mistake ever to have located the Supreme Government there, and it is a still greater mistake to continue it in Calcutta, even for a few months every year. If Simla be remote and difficult of access, so is Calcutta ; while on the score of climate the Himalayan station is equal to any sanatarium in the Swiss mountains. If it were a thousand miles nearer the centre of India, it would be a very Olympus ; unfortunately it is several days from everywhere, except the Punjab and the north-west frontier. There is great reason for regret that so much money has been sunk in buildings for the different public departments so far from the plains; but there they are, and for some years at least there is little likelihood that the Punjab Government will take them off the hands of the Government of India, which would then be free to choose a more convenient [illegible] for a sanatarium, as Lord Lytton [illegible] site determined to do. For Summer [illegible] had almost must be accepted as an [illegible] resort Simla real question is, where [illegible] existing fact. The centrally situated [illegible] to find a capital more ment during [illegible] for the abode of the Government [illegible] longer period than can ever be [illegible] achieved while Calcutta is looked upon as the only alternative to Simla. Poona would be a far more equable, healthy, and in every way more convenient position for such a capital, and it is well to bear constantly in mind that the best site in the immediate neighbourhood of that city was reserved for a viceregal palace, and to give it ample room and verge enough, Sir Bartle Frere chose Ganesh Khind for the new Government House.

One incidental advantage of bringing the Viceroy's Government to Poona—Sir George Campbell, it is true, regarded Nassick as in some respects preferable—would be that the presence there of the Government of India might reconcile the Government of Bombay to spend more of its time in this city, which has of late years been disinherited in favour of Poona and Mahableshwar. Bombay has never cared to make any public confession of regret for a bereavement to which it has become habituated. This great city thrives by being let severely alone for some ten months in the year. It is open to any one to hint that it might be in many respects advantageous to the Government itself to be a little more in touch with the population of the Capital of the Presidency. Whatever public opinion exists, is to be looked for in a community greater in number than that of any other city in India, so happily situated in respect to its commercial and other elements of greatness that Sir Grant Duff pronounced it to be the Alexandria of the East. Only barbarians forsook Alexandria for Cairo. There is a good deal more than present convenience to be considered in the choice of an abode, especially in the case of Governments. The French monarchy committed suicide when it abandoned the Louvre for Versailles. It lost touch of France, and was buried in a common ruin with the Court which came to be regarded as a refined substitute for the French people. Far be it from us to say that H. E. the Governor at Poona or at Mahableshwar mistakes the officials which form the most prominent part of the population of these delightful retreats for the people of Bombay ; but nevertheless the atmosphere which pervades those places is almost wholly official. It would be good for all concerned to move down there frequently and for longer intervals, and take a bath of life in the Bombay sea. Michelet somewhere recounted a conversation between a mountain Stream and the great Sea : "Ah," said the little stream, "why are you not limpid and clear like me, always glancing cheerily in the sun, always sweet to drink, never bitter, and never dangerous?" The other party to the dialogue did not deny that it was often both, but replied calmly, "I am the Ocean!" The parable is pretty, but the profit lies in the application of it. In so far as Lord Cross's despatch is to be taken as a protest against the increasing tendency of the Indian Administrations to isolate themselves in cool retreats, away from the great centres of population, it will unquestionably find an echo in India. And, in so far as it places a check on that tendency, it will do good. No one will suppose that a despatch on such a delicate question would have been awaiting the arrival of the new Viceroy—who is credited with the magnanimous desire to remain in Calcutta six months on end—was intended as a personal direction to Lord Lansdowne. The scope of the document which has occasioned so much consternation at the other side of India, has, it may be assumed, a wider application than might be inferred from the fact that it was addressed to the Supreme Government.

THE condition of things in certain districts of the Central Provinces has attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Mackenzie. That zealous administrator has been marching through Narsingpur and Hoshangabad districts without any staff, in order that he might come into personal contact with the landowners and cultivators, and ascertain for himself the condition of the people and the state of the country. Unfortunately the short rainfall has seriously affected the outlook. The food of the poorer classes has largely failed and a third of the usual area has been left unsown. Mr. Mackenzie has promptly called the attention of the owners of villages and the substantial cultivators to the orders issued last April exempting agricultural improvements from assessment at the time of settlement. These orders appear to have remained unknown to those for whose benefit they were intended. Mr. Mackenzie has directed their attention to the advisability of making permanent field embankments which would insure crops even in years of insufficient rainfall. Advances will be made for such works during the cold weather so as to enable the poor cultivators and the labourers to escape starvation. A further suggestion has been made that the cultivation of sugarcane should be undertaken with the certainty that an improvement so effected will not be brought under assessment. The district officers and the villagers have been informed by the Chief Commissioner of his desire to promote improvements as a means of providing employment, and the local boards are directed to report any sign of real distress, and cause the works on roads which have been decided upon to be taken in hand without delay. The general condition of the class which would be termed in this Presidency inamdars is most unsatisfactory, and the consequences of extravagance and improvidence of former generations that in one district 17 per cent. of the properties have been transferred to the money-lenders, who if they pleased can sell off half the villages. In another locality 38 per cent. of the area under the last settlement has been transferred to new purchasers, and it is very probable that one-half the lands will change owners. Mr. Mackenzie held a durbar at Hoshangabad and told those assembled that the melancholy state of things under which they were being rapidly ruined is due to the improvidence with which the lands on which the Government had imposed only light assessments, were given as security to the money-lenders. The money had been squandered, leaving a load of debt to be paid by the present generation, which was willing to be burdened through feelings of filial piety. The money-lenders are clever men of business, and cannot be blamed if they turn their opportunities to account, for many of them are as reasonable as could be expected under the circumstances. Some of the village owners escape ruin by taking refuge under the Court of Wards, but it is of course out of the question that the Court can manage the whole mass of small estates. The Chief Commissioner strongly recommended those concerned to meet in their punchayets and decide how far it is really incumbent on a son to make himself responsible for the personal debts of his father, for there must be a limit even to that obligation. He also recommended that the punchayets should fix a limit for marriage and other ceremonies, and make the scale dependent on the actual income of those concerned, and not on the former status of the family, or the amount of the debts. Land owners are also advised to save themselves from ultimate ruin by selling outright some of their villages to clear off debt the interest of which is eating them up. In this connection the Chief Commissioner informed the durbar that seed-grain advances will be given by Government on easier terms than loans given by the mahajuns, who now carry off half the profits of the crop. The money-lenders cannot at present be dispensed with, for things could not now be carried on without them, but Mr. Mackenzie will find many [illegible] to sympathise with him in the hope that [illegible] whole landed proprietary of the country will not deliver themselves like sheep to be shorn in the hands of these enterprising strangers. For the information of these latter, the Chief Commissioner stated that purchasers of villages would do well to remember that the Government will insist that those who receive the profits of such ownership shall personally perform the duties of village proprietors both to the State and to the people ; and he added that if they are not prepared to accept the responsibilities of the position, they will do well to confine their attention to the trade in country produce. The durbar in which such principles are laid down for the guidance of landed proprietors and of the money-lenders who hope to succeed in business, may be regarded as to all intents and purposes the Central Provinces analogue to the Deccan Ryots Act.

THE delegates to the National Congress who pleaded so earnestly for a division of executive and judicial functions in district administration may find an admirable "object lesson" to point to if they will turn their attention to Travancore, where a cautious yet reforming Government has lately been making experiments in the separation of functions which the Congress and others have asked for. The Travancore Tahsildar, we learn from the recent administration report of the Dewan, Mr. Rama Rao, unites in himself a variety of functions, administrative, judicial, and quasi-judicial, each of which demands for its satisfactory performance the undivided attention of a single individual. If that is a final and official decision upon the point, *cadit quæstio*. But the Maharajah's Government are not in a hurry, and they are making cautious experiment in the matter. Two taluks have been thrown together, and one tahsildar has taken the revenue administration of both, while the other takes the judicial work. So far the experiment has succeeded, but the Travancore Government are desirous of drawing their conclusions from a reasonably wide range of experience, and so they have tried the same thing this year in two lakhs in another division. It is claimed for the experiment thus far that the division of functions has resulted in a reduction of the arrears of land revenue, and in an acceleration of the rate at which criminal business is done. If the change is made it will probably entail no increase in expenditure, unless indeed the separation of judicial and administrative functions extends to the Peshcars, or divisional officers, whose districts cannot be joined together for a redistribution of functions, as those of the tahsildars can be. It has been recognized by the advocates of the change in British India that if this reform is to be carried out, the public must be prepared to pay for it. Travancore will be happy if it gets for nothing what the Congress has asked for British India in the full consciousness that it will cost money.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us to-day a communication on the claims of the Uncovenanted Service which is entitled to careful consideration. His first thought, not unnaturally, is for the particular class of officials to which he belongs. He is an expert, and it is not surprising that he sees on the side of the Technical officers of Government claims which have a special weight. As a matter of tactics, however, we think it would be a mistake for any portion of the Uncovenanted Europeans to separate themselves from their companions in service in the struggle that they are making to secure a recognition of their rights. The claims of the service rest upon a wide variety of bases, and there is scarcely one of the many classes of which it consists which has not special arguments of its own. On the whole there is an advantage in acting in combination in this matter. All that our correspondent says, nevertheless, in regard to the claims of the technical service is most cogent. Those who serve in it were brought out from England to do work which no one in India could do, and a distinct wrong is done in treating them, for the purposes of pension and leave, as though they were natives of India, who have no need to go to England to recruit their energies, and to whom retirement to England at the end of their term of service is not natural and inevitable.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay on Thursday announcing the death of an old Bengal civilian, Mr. Edward Currie, a brother of the late Sir Frederick Currie, and about thirty-five years ago a member of Council at Calcutta. Mr. Currie, who was eighty-seven years old, was a grandfather of Mrs. Mylne, wife of the Bishop of Bombay.

RAJA RAVENDRA NARAYAN RAY Bahadoor, of Bhawal, in the District of Dacca, has made a donation of Rs. 12,000 for meeting the expenses of a royal edition of Mr. Rajkrishna Ray's metrical translation of the Mahabharata.

THE summons granted by the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad in the case of the assault on the Editor of the *Pioneer* has been returned, its service being defeated by the accused's absence from the station. It is probable that another summons will be issued and served on Captain Hearsey at Dehra Dun.

A CALCUTTA paper thinks it may relieve the overburdened feelings of the *Indian Mirror* to learn that Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace is not likely to remain in India later than March. To those who have any perception of the Private Secretary's faculty for work, and general fitness for his high and responsible position, it will be a matter of sincere regret that he is not remaining for another spell of years.

MARSHAL MACMAHON is finishing his Memoirs. He has sent proofs of the chapters relating to the military operations of the Austro-French War of 1859 to the Archduke Albert, Inspector of the Austrian Army, and those relating to the war of 1870-71 to Marshals von Moltke and Blumenthal, requesting in each case to be informed whether he has stated facts accurately. The interest of the Memoirs will centre on two points : first, the influence political considerations had in preventing the retreat of his army on Paris after the defeats at Woerth and Forbach in 1870, and secondly, the part which the Marshal played in assisting and afterwards frustrating the attempts at a Monarchical restoration in 1883-4-5. The Marshal, as was well known, thought the Comte de Chambord acted very foolishly. The crown was ready to his hand, and he had only to make a move to grasp it. He was, however, dissuaded from it by the Comtesse de Chambord, who, having no children and hating the Orleans princes, loathed the idea of raising her husband up on high simply to make the throne secure for his cousins.

KARACHI has had a case of dacoity of a peculiarly audacious kind. According to one of the local papers, while the Postal mail-van was going from the Camp Post Office to the Chief Post Office at about 7 p. m., it was way-laid on the Ingle Road by robbers, who having taking all that was in the cart decamped. The Postmaster of Karachi and a few clerks who went with the police in search of the thieves found some of the letters, bags, and parcels, but a bag containing cash to the extent of Rs. 300 and two insured parcels containing registered letters, in which was also an insured cover valued at Rs. 150, were not recovered. The police have succeeded in arresting the ring-leader with a portion of the stolen property, and it is hoped the other accomplices will also be traced. Eight or ten men are supposed to be implicated in the robbery.

COLONEL EUAN-SMITH, the British Agent at Zanzibar, has, says the *World*, shown great tact and ability in the very delicate situation created by recent events ; and so satisfied are the Government with what he has done that it is most probable he will be made the recipient of some special recognition.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT will produce a daily London edition of the *New York Herald* on the lines of that now published in Paris.

THERE seems to be no lack of professional enthusiasm among British officers, *Atlas* remarks. Those who have volunteered for Suakin within the last few days may be numbered by hundreds. But experience shows that small wars are the most fruitful of reward, and it is not perhaps surprising under all circumstances, that a desire should be manifested on the part of young officers to get out to Egypt. Many of those who have served in our little wars there are now wearing their four decorations—as many, in fact, as fell to the lot of the best known commanders and staff-officers who survived all the hard fighting and severe hardships of the campaign of 1854-55, and more than [illegible] those received who fought so heroically [illegible] any of British supremacy in India in 1857 [illegible] to uphold [illegible] 59.

ONE of the newest "novelties of the season in London" is a card entitled "Salisbury's Black Man," adorned with a striking picture, and with the following verses subjoined :—

Oh ! Lord Salisbury, how will you do
When this old Black Man comes for you ?
In vain you may shout with good intent—
"Oh Sir ! it was not you I meant."
He will swing you aloft, but not to glory,
And you shan't return to tell the story.

The wit is not particularly refined or polished, but, considering that "Mephistopheles note-paper" is very popular just now, the "Black Man card" will have a certain vogue this Christmas.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Waterbury Watch Company has produced a watch which, after being sunk in the sea for three days, was literally running in water. On the 8th inst. the steamer *Hawk*, while conveying, among other goods, a parcel of Waterbury watches from London to Hamburg, came into collision and sank. The watches lay three days in the sea, and a fortnight later they were returned to the London offices of the company. It was then perceived that the watches were full of water. It was resolved to try the mechanism under the peculiar circumstances, and in the result a watch has been shown to us which has gone for a day, and is keeping time, despite the fact that the dial is almost entirely concealed by murky water.

THE other Allahabad paper gives the following account of the battle between the editor of the *Pioneer* and the gentleman whom he had described in his columns as a half-caste and "a brown captain :"—

Captain Hearsey, on entering the editor's room, produced a copy of the paper containing the offensive article, and pointed out the passage to which he took special objection. The editor was glancing at the paper with his head down, when Captain Hearsey cut at him with a whip which he had concealed about his person. The editor immediately jumped up, seized his assailant by the throat, and held him till the arrival of some members of the staff, who escorted Captain Hearsey to the door of the office. To call this "thrashing an editor" the other paper think it ridiculous.

SURGEON K. H. MISTRI, I. M. S., having returned from Burma, will rejoin his regiment, 5th Cavalry, at Quetta.

THE use of paper for building purposes—that is to say, flexible sheets made of vegetable or other fibre which has been reduced to a pulp and then spread out, pressed, and dried—is finding favour amongst American builders. They advance several reasons for this new application of paper stuff. In the first place, it can be made in rolls of almost any width and length, is flexible, or, by glueing several layers together, may be made stiff, and will stop the passage of air, because there are no joints. Secondly, it has no grain like wood and will not split. Thirdly, it is not affected by change of temperature, and therefore has an advantage over sheet metal as roofing material. Fourthly, whereas in its natural condition it is affected by moisture, it may be rendered waterproof by saturating it with asphalte or by a variety of other methods. Fifthly, it is a non-resonant, and well fitted to prevent the passage of sound. Sixthly, it is a non-conductor of heat, and can be made also of incombustible material like asbestos, or rendered fire-resisting by chemical treatment. The combination of paper with other substances, and solidifying the mass by pressure, renders practicable the production of a material capable of replacing wood for many purposes.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MORIER AFFAIR.

BERLIN, JAN. 10.

The Morier controversy continues. The *Koelnische Zeitung* maintains the accusation made against Sir Robert, and ignores his denials. It points out the absurdity of the arguments adduced in refuting the charge.

DEPARTURE OF THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN FROM ROME.

ROME, JAN. 10.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, after a cordial interview with Queen Margherita, started for London to-day.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 11.

It was expected that the evidence would terminate early to-day, and that Mr. Latham would then begin his reply for the prosecution, but all the fore-part of the day was occupied in the examination of Rambhow, who had not much to say, but was very perverse; and Mr. Latham, in cross-examination, found great difficulty in getting direct answers. Witness admitted having been in prison for six months for debt. He borrowed large sums of money to lend Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Arthur Crawford was called, and examined by Mr. Inverarity, to corroborate the evidence of a previous witness as to the monetary transactions he had with him. Witness stated that he had repa id Rs. 11,000, but in answer to Mr. Jardine said, that he had not received back a single one of the promissory notes which he had passed in respect to that amount, nor had he received any acknowledgment of the payment.

Mr. Ommanney, recalled, gave rebutting evidence regarding his interview with Kala vde on the 20th August. He said that he thought Kalavde was intriguing to prevent witnesses from coming forward, and believed he was even then visiting Mr. Crawford. He would not consider himself justified in taking a statement from any one suspended by Government. On the 24th August, Kalavde came with several friends. Being suspicious of his intentions, witness dismissed the witnesses and also the tonga with the driver which was drawn up in a suspicious manner at the door.

A little passage at arms then took place between Mr. Ommanney and Mr. Inverarity, regarding the dismissal of the friends whom he suspected Kalavde had brought to the witness to interview.

Bhimbhoy, in answer to Mr. Latham said, that he never used any threats or pressure to get the witnesses to make statements, nor did he ask the witnesses to make statements saying that forgiveness would be granted.

Mr. Inverarity then began his cross-examination, which will be continued till to-morrow.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

Consolidated orders have been passed by the Government of India in regard to the local Governments sanctioning special additions to the salaries of public officers on account of special or extra work. All Municipalities and funds, administered under the local Governments, are entitled to gratuitous advice, and the services of officers of the Public Works Department, and Medical, Sanitary, and Educational officers when ever these can, in the opinion of the Government, be given without detriment to the public service. These orders do not affect Directors of Railway Companies, or members of the Town Council, or Port Trust, who are entitled, under the law, to receive remuneration. The local Government may sanction an increase of pay for the performance of special duties, provided that the total emoluments of the officer after the increase do not exceed Rs. 250 per month. The local Government may also grant a bonus from Provincial Funds. If from the Imperial fund, the amount is not to exceed Rs. 200. In no case shall the addition of the bonus, or honorarium, be made to raise the total emoluments of the officer above Rs. 5000 a year, without the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL.

The Calcutta Trades Association have addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal on the Indian Merchandise Marks Bill to facilitate the working of an Act in connection with the Custom's authorities. The Committee are of opinion that the Bill should provide for the peculiar circumstances of the English trade in India. One such circumstance is, that the firms here have established a reputation and a quality for goods by advertising their own name, and their own trade marks, although they do not manufacture such goods. Therefore an additional provision should be included in the Bill to legalise this practice which is prevalent all over the world. The Committee also ask that a clause be added, providing that goods, marked as above, are not to be considered as bearing a false trade mark. With reference to Clause three, section four, of the Bill, the Committee are of opinion that its provisions should not only include goods measured in yards, feet, or inches, but goods measured in bulk, weight, or quantity.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

Mr. O. Herale, Executive Engineer of Bengal, temporarily employed in Beluchistan, has been granted special leave for one year.

Captain B. Scott, Executive Engineer of State Railways, has been permitted to accept Foreign service.

Mr. H. Wood, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, has been appointed Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Mr. R. Towers, is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Sir Lepel Griffin is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

The Secretary of State has permitted the Venerable B. Atlay, Archdeacon of Calcutta, to retire from the service.

The leave for six months granted to Kazi Sayid Ahmed, Attache, Foreign Department, is extended by four months.

The services of Sir Lepel Griffin are replaced at the disposal of the Home Government, with effect from the 1st January.

Colonel Sir Oliver St. John to be Resident of Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., has been appointed the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, during the absence Mr. A. Fanshawe.

Mr. W. Symonds will continue to officiate as Post Master-General of Bombay.

Mr. E. Gay, has been provisionally appointed Comptroller and Auditor-General, and Head Commissioner Paper Currency.

Lieutenant George Lord Bingham, Rifle Brigade is appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency the Viceroy's taff.

FIRE AT A CALCUTTA JUTE MILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The Ganges Jute Mill at Howrah was the scene of a serious fire yesterday. But for the timely arrival of the local and Calcutta fire brigades, the damages would have been enormous. The loss is at present estimated at Rs. 20,000.

NEGOTIATIONS ON THE THIBETAN FRONTIER.

FAILURE OF A SETTLEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 11.

The negotiations at Gnatong have failed to secure a settlement, and the Amban will return to Lhassa. The Indian Government went as far as it could in the direction of a conciliation, but without avail. However, one thing is certain, that the Government of India has decided finally that Sikkim is, and must remain, a tributary State of India.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 11.

Speaking at the Roman Catholic Orphanage, His Excellency the Governor said, that he felt a very deep interest, not only in the literary, but in the technical education of the boys of this country. He was fully convinced that nothing will secure for boys a more successful future than technical education. Later on Lord Connemara said :—" I always feel proud of my native land, and though I have spent a good deal of time away from it, I hope the day may come when I can be of some use to dear old Ireland."

A REWARD.

The Government of India has decided to offer a reward of Rs. 1,000 for a Primer on Sanitary Science and Domestic Economy, for use in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel M. C. Perreau, Comptroller of Military Accounts, Bengal, takes furlough in March next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia with outward English mails of 4th instant, left here for Aden at 11 p. m. yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam (extra), left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 9.

The B. I S. N. Company's steamer Henzada outward bound for Bombay and Karachi, left here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

TRINCOMALLEE, JAN. 11.

H. M. S. Tamar left for Singapore.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 3-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99½
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 10.

10 p.m.	77·4

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

6 a.m.	72·7
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	80·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 11.—The pressure has given way over the whole of India, except in the Punjab and Sind. The fall is rather large in Bengal, and in the North-West Provinces. The pressure is very uniform over Northern India to-day. The total range of the pressure over India is less than the eighth of an inch. The pressure is considerably below normal in Northern India, and above it in Southern India. The temperature has increased, except in the Punjab, Bombay, and in the south of Madras. Winds are very light, and irregular in Northern India. The skies are clear in the Punjab, but partially clouded in Central In dia, the North-West Provinces, and Bengal. There was a hailstorm at Murree, and light rain at Ranikhet, Mussoorie, and Rawulpindi, yesterday. The weather is slightly disturbed in Northern India. Snow has fallen in Simla, the hills bringing the snowline down to ten thousand feet.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the above charities held on Thursday at the house of the late Goculdas Tejpal, the following resolutions were passed :—

1. That the following eleven students be admitted as free Boarders in the Goculdas Tejpal Boarding school in place of the same number of vacancies.

Name.	Examination passed.	Institution in which he studies.
1. Pranshankar Bhawanishankar	Previous.	Samaldas College.
2. Bhimaji Nursingh Shurpali	Do.	Deccan do.
3. Swami Govind Nayak	Matric	Belgaum Mission School.
4. Cullianji Morarji Thakhar	Do.	St. Xavier's High School.
5. Amarnath Shivram Shukle	Do.	Elphinstone High School.
6. Bhanushankar Bhawanishankar Bhat	6th standards.	Do.
7. Vaman Pandurang Velankar	Do.	Do.
8. Dinker Moreshwar Sathe	Do.	Wilson High School.
9. Ganesh Gopal Khare	Do.	Nasick do.
10. Chaganlal Mughatram	Matric	Samaldas College.
11. Bapu Anant Pai	5th Standard.	Elphinstone High School.

2. That the following students, studying in the Grant Medical College be given for the year 1889, the following stipends from the Goculdas Tejpal Law and Medical Fund.

1.	Samsabal Sitaram Missir.	Rs. 15 per month.
2.	Harilal Jhinabhai Bhat	„ 15 „ „
3.	Malhar Narayen Korde. S.A.	„ 15 „ „
4.	Luxman Dajiba Gadre	„ 10 „ „

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1888, to 5th January, 1889	£9,656,600
Balance to be remitted from 6th Jan., 1889, to 31st March, 1889	£4,343,400

CHRISTMAS-TIDE IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 21.

WHAT a blessing there is in the fact that Christmas comes but once a year, for who in these days of written congratulations and card-sending could survive a second infliction of the festive season? We are told that when it comes, it brings good cheer, but it is a long, long time since that fiction has deluded us. To most of us the cheer that Christmas brings has ceased to have a charm. The plums in our puddings have grown tasteless, the mince-pies are stale, and pleasant as it is to look at pretty things, there comes a time when even shopping becomes a worry, when card-choosing must be voted a bore. Who cares for paddling through muddy streets and squeezing into crowded shops after the first novelty and excitement has worn off. Why, one gets literally to hate the relatives for whom one must needs choose a present and to loathe the friends for whom one seeks an appropriate card. Naturally, too, there comes a time when, after years and years of presentation to the various members of our families, their little wants become filled up, and one looks in vain for one which may be supplied. Our mothers-in-law, after a few Christmases, are so well stocked in the different small items that go to make up their comfort, that nothing but a thoroughly destructive fire could restore them to a satisfactory state of destitution. For these dear old things never lose or break or give away a thing once given them, so the burden of finding them some novelty is almost greater than we can bear. There is torture, too, in the ordeal of choosing cards. For, after a few years, one is too well up in what is expected of us to take it lightly. We may not send verses to the prosy nor texts to the profane. We may not offer vows of love to the jilted ones, nor babies to the old maid. Then we must be particular as to the landscape that we send the artist and look to the drawing of the figure and colouring for the man who paints. On the whole it is a very arduous duty, this card-choosing, and does not add much to most people's stock of Christmas cheer.

* * *

The theatres are wildly trying to outdo one another in the attractiveness of their programmes for Christmas. Drury Lane heads the list with an enchanting description of its pantomime, "The Babes in the Wood." The Globe has arranged matinées of "Alice in Wonderland," which will also, no doubt, be greatly patronized by children going home for the holidays, for the prices have been adjusted to suit the pockets of the *paterfamilias* who may grudge to pay full price for an overwhelming number of olive branches, though taken by the dozen or the score at a reduction, his sense of the great economy of the thing may be touched. At the Court Theatre, Sloane Square, "Goody Two Shoes" will be played by children every afternoon; and the Opera Comique has arranged to give "The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy," which has been already found so attractive.

* * *

At the Gaiety "Faust up to Date" is most fascinating. Not that the play in itself has anything to recommend it; but it is prettily mounted, well arranged, and irresistibly droll. It is in truth one of the most wildly silly of parodies. Fancy a pert Margaret whose pride it is that she has taken a beauty prize at six barmaid shows. And yet the pert Margaret is very charming in her way, as Miss Florence St. John knows how to make her. Her songs are pretty and her dresses good. A peasant costume of fan-kilted white woollen material bordered with golden brown and with a brown bodice laced over a full white chemise was very becoming. Another peasant dress was white and silver, a delicately pretty thing that suited Miss St. John to perfection; but the classic garment, which is, I suppose, intended for the prison garb of the period, is quite the nicest of the kind I ever saw. If it had been supplied in Tullamore to the famed O'Brien, the story of his troubles had never been written, and Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkner would never have given to the world the funny daintily illustrated little tale of Tullamore, as told by Mr. G. G. Fraser. Unluckily, or luckily for those who can laugh at the story, there was no graceful classic garment with tasselled ends and floating draperies offered to Mr. O'Brien in exchange for his less attractive suit of tweed, and the result is that Mr. Fraser and the publishers are driving a wild trade in their tiny venture of fun with a shamrock cover tied with a golden cord.

* * *

Talking of Irish affairs reminds me of the ridiculous incongruity of introducing such a song as Enniscorthy with a chorus of Paddies in their national costume, shillelaghs and all, into a play whose scenes were otherwise German. It was, no doubt, capitally sung by Mr. E. J. Lonnen and his supporters, whose brogue and sticks kept excellent time to the music, but it was decidedly out of place. Mr. E. J. Lonnen made an excellent Mephistopheles, lithe, graceful, and full of grim humour. In his song "I cheerfully whom he is keeping an eye on" as his just prey, and the different professions are very well represented in the list of clients that he draws up. Nor does he neglect the women. When he sees any girl specially to be admired he arranges for her transfer to his own stock with an ardour that shows he is not past caring for the charms of women. I read somewhere that—

"Heaven took man sleeping when he woman made;
Had he been waking he had ne'er consented."

I cannot say I subscribe to the sentiment. If it holds good at all it is on the woman's side. What man can get on without a woman. But woman can be independent of her fellow-man, as is constantly proved by experience. The last instance of the fact I take from an advertisement of the Somerville Club, which arranges for a social evening during Christmas-tide, at which, besides music, there will be dancing with the unusual qualification "for ladies only" to the programme. I have heard strict missionary fathers enlarge on the sin and folly of dancing, and suggest that if it must be done, then it should be by the men pirouetting in one room and the women in another. But I did not believe such a plain was practised in real life, and I think it will speak volumes for the independent spirit of womankind as fostered and encouraged by the Somerville Club, if it manages to keep a party of several hundred girls tripping on the light fantastic toe for even a couple of hours without one male smile to lighten up what I must call their dreary task.

* * *

The clamours of the British Matron, that Mrs. Grundy of propriety who arranges the heights and lengths of the garments of English women, have at length reached the ears of Her Majesty the Queen, and it is said that she has consented to allow high dresses at the drawing rooms in future. Her Majesty's rulings will please a good many of the world of fashion. It will please the lean kine, and the strict kine, and the cold kine, and the rational dress kine. But the pretty plump kine, and the short-necked kine, and the kine who had their dresses already made will be left lamenting. However, if Her Majesty is willing to cover her fair neck and pretty arms from view her subjects may well do likewise. Another ruling of Her Majesty, which will probably be received more favourably, is that the dresses worn at the Court this year must be of English silk. This will give a spurt to home manufacture and relieve some of the great want that comes with the present depression of trade.

* * *

"Fashion," says "The Lady," of 12, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C., "is a great plague. No sooner have we grown accustomed to one of her vagaries than it disappears and we have to take up another." What has roused the ire of "The Lady" (a thing, by-the-bye, which should not be capable of ire) is that whoever decrees the style of dressing ladies' hair says that young girls, or at least girls who do not go in for being old, must wear it low. The nice question of what is a young girl and what an old one is raised by this decree. And it can only be settled by fixing what that age is—the borderland between old and young—so that every woman may know how she stands or appears to stand in the world's register. A little while ago the great height of ladies' hats in a German theatre bothered the manager, for the men complained they could not see the play, as of course neither hats nor heads were translucent. So next night there was posted in that theatre a notice that hats were not allowed to be worn except by ladies over forty, and, strange to relate, the hats all disappeared, for there was not in that theatre a woman who owned to being over forty.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

WE publish to-day the programme of the Scottish Orphanage Concert, which will take place on Wednesday next. It is an unusually attractive one, for besides the well-known and popular vocalists who have promised to take part, those attending the concert will have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Mant give two pieces on the renovated organ, and Mr. Metaxas' powers on the pianoforte which as yet are more highly appreciated than widely known. Though the hour has been fixed at 9-15, the programme has been, we are told, specially restricted so as to enable the performance to be concluded at a reasonable hour.

Apropos of the unexpected support given recently by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour to the question of Women's Suffrage, it is interesting to recall a remark once made by Mr. Green, the historian—*i.e.*, that if ever the Conservative Government were in any kind of embarrassment, whether from a Continental war, a Radical uprising, or other disturbing element abroad or at home, the one move that would most infallibly strengthen their hands would be to grant Women's Suffrage, the bulk of the female population being essentially and unquestionably Conservative. It would almost seem from this that Mr. Green added the gift of prophecy to his many other extraordinary attainments.

THE INDIAN TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVICE.

(BY ONE OF THEM.)

I have been looking closely into the motion put before the House of Commons by Mr. King, M.P., which, as far as I understand it, intends to convey "that every European civilian serving in the superior establishment of the several so-called Uncovenanted Civil Departments or serving in the capacity of uncovenanted servants in the so-called Civil Service be granted similar concessions in all respects as regards leave and pension rules, and be also granted leave and retiring allowances without exception at the rate of 2 shillings to the rupee, provided they elect to live out of India whilst on leave or on retirement, and irrespective of whether they were educated from their youth up in Europe or were brought up in India."

I must confess, and I think any man who is in a position to grasp the whole matter will agree with me, that Sir John Gorst was right in stating that the people of India were interested in it, and that as their representative he did not consider that similar concessions should be granted to all classes of men the terms and conditions of whose appointments vary considerably. At the same time I would contend that there are men the conditions of whose appointments give them a claim to ask for concessions as regards leave and pension rules and allowances similar to what is granted to men in the Civil Service and men in civil employ who were originally in the army. I would put forward the following suggestions or contentions for the consideration of the governing authorities and the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association. If the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association, as at present constituted, cannot agree to work somewhat on these lines, then let the Indian Technical Civil Service form an association of themselves, and endeavour to come to some definite conclusions as to what can be reasonably asked for. If this should fall through also, then let those who have been specially called by the people of India to develope the Great Indian Empire form themselves into a defence committee and agitate for equal treatment in all respects as regards leaves and pensions with men in the Military, Civil, and Medical Departments. I will now proceed to put my suggestions specifically as follows :—

I.—That the Public Works, the Telegraph, the Forest, Educational, and other Departments connected with Art and Science be styled the "Indian Technical Civil Service."

II.—That Europeans and Eurasians belonging to, and in the superior establishment of, the Indian Technical Civil Service, (*a*) who were educated in Europe from their youth up; (*b*) who have had a special call from the Government of India, and have undergone a special course of training in Europe at the instance of the Government of India with a view to spending the better portion of their lives in the development of the Indian Empire and the social improvement of its people, be granted similar concessions, in all respects as regards leave and pension rules, and be also granted absentee and retiring allowances calculated at the rate of 2 shillings to the rupee when residing beyond the limits of the Indian Empire. The leave and pension rules to be somewhat similar to those now granted to Coopers Hill men.

III.—That Europeans and Eurasians belonging to, and in the superior establishment of, the Indian Technical Civil Service who were educated in Europe from their youth up, but who have not undergone a special course of training in Europe at the instance of the Government of India or had a special call from the Government of India to leave their native country in the interests of India, be granted similar concessions as proposed under Suggestion II. with the exception that if they wish to leave India their absentee and retiring allowances be drawn at a fixed rate of exchange as deemed fit, say 1s. 8d. to the rupee.

IV.—That all other men belonging to, or in the superior establishment of, the Indian Technical Civil Service who do not fulfil the conditions given under Suggestions II. and III. be granted concessions as regards leave and pension rules and allowances somewhat similar to those now in force for the Uncovenanted Civil servants in general.

V.—That Europeans and Eurasians attached to the superior branch of the Indian Civil Service who were educated in Europe from their youth up, but who had no special call from the Government of India and did not compete at any of the Civil Service Examinations held in London, be granted similar concession as proposed in Suggestion III.

VI.—That Europeans and Eurasians belonging to the superior branch of the Financial, Postal, Police, and other departments not connected with Art and Science who were educated in Europe from their youth up, but who otherwise do not fulfil the conditions given under Suggestions II. and III., be granted concessions as regards leaves and pensions somewhat of a less favourable or a more favourable nature than those in Suggestion IV.

VII.—That the aforesaid concessions apply to all retired men.

VIII.—That the Government grant at their discretion to all Europeans and Eurasians educated in Europe from their youth up who have done exceptionally good work during their service retiring allowances at a rate of exchange in excess of what they would be actually entitled to. Such special concessions apply both to those who have already retired and to those still serving.

I will now set forth the grounds for the above suggestions. Men who belong to departments connected with Art and Science have a special claim to consideration and might fairly put forward a request that the "Indian Technical Civil Service" be in future the title of the service they have the honour to belong. It cannot for a moment be contended that such departments are a part of the Uncovenanted Civil Service as originally constituted. The work required to be performed by such departments is chiefly of a special technical nature, rendering it necessary to obtain selected men from the European market who possess both ability and special technical qualifications beyond the sphere of even the Indian Civil Service. The Uncovenanted Service, on the other hand, as originally constituted, was composed, as Mr. King pointed out in the House of Commons, of peons and clerks. With a view to the development of the Indian Empire it has been found necessary for years past to seek for skilled labour beyond the sphere of the Indian Civil Service. In order to obtain such skilled labour, it was necessary for the Government of India to ask the people of Great Britain and Ireland to allow their sons to undergo a special Technical Education at great cost, to leave their native country and to risk their lives and constitutions in the interests of the Indian Empire.

In order still further to attract from their native country the ablest men obtainable in the market, the Government of India until quite recently issued prospectuses and despatches and framed covenants, the whole tenor of which led these able men to understand that their allowances on leave and on retiring would be granted at the rate of two shillings to the rupee. Had it not been expected that these men would require to take leave to their native country and to retire eventually thereto, no mention whatever would have been made in those prospectuses that the rupee was equivalent to two shillings. But as this fact was mentioned, it was tantamount to promising that men would be allowed leave and retiring allowances calculated at two shillings to the rupee. It is these selected men possessing special technical qualifications who have for years past opened out, and who are still developing and enriching, the vast Indian Empire, who have spread over the country railways, roads, canals, bridges, and telegraphs, who have brought to light the hidden resources of the soil, who have preserved the forests on a scientific basis, who have surveyed the rocky coasts, who have put down piracy and protected India's shores, who have mapped out the country, and who have educated the people. It may be fairly said, therefore, that these are the men who have enriched and made prosperous the people of India from the cultivator of the soil upwards, be they landholders, merchants, traders, or what not—be they European, Eurasian, or Native. These are the men who have a claim on, and may fairly appeal to, all nationalities who have benefited by the development of this great country that they may be treated in all respects as are the servants of the people in the Military Department and Civil Service, and that, as Mr. King put it, "the question of remuneration for selected European skilled labour should be settled on a European or English basis."

A European or Anglo-Indian, even though born and bred in Europe, who comes out to India of his own free will, and accord to seek a living, cannot be considered to have any special grounds for claiming absentee and retiring allowances at the rate of two shillings to the rupee. Sir John Gorst's contention that the people of India have to be considered when discussing the question of allowances, would appear to be equitable in the case of a man who has had no special call to leave his native country in the interests of India, who has avoided competitive examination and who has imported himself on the chance of finding employment. A man in this position would be grateful to the country which furnished him with a living for granting him any concessions in connection with leaves and pensions. On the other hand, these men in question have done and are doing work of a special technical nature for the benefit of India, which country has been glad to avail itself of their services. They have, therefore, a certain claim on the people of India, and might be granted such concessions as regards leave and pension rules and allowances as would admit of their periodically recruiting their health and retiring eventually to their native country.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT a meeting of the Corporation held yesterday there were present :—The Hon'ble R. M. Sayani, president, Sir Henry Morland, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Portman, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Drs. Thomas, Blaney, Phillip Clement, DeSouza, Rustamjee Nasarvanjee Khory, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Daxbury, Edwin Richard Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayan, Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Mehrwanjee Shroff, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Narayen Gunesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rehemubhai Allana, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Vundrawundas Purshotumdas.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, the meeting passed the expenditure of the Chief Accountant's Department (including audit, accounts, and stores department) at Rs. 53,760; the Assessment and Collection Department at Rs. 1,95,353; the Fire Brigade at Rs. 86,738; the Public Health Department at Rs. 12,84,357; the Executive Engineer's Department at Rs. 13,72,210; maintenance of Public Gardens at Rs. 60,375; Public Loans effected by the Municipality and amount of sinking fund and interest due thereon at Rs. 15,20,927; Pensions and Gratuities at Rs. 23,000; and Police charges at Rs. 2,58,289.

INCONVENIENCE ARISING FROM DRAINAGE OPERATIONS.

While the Corporation considered the budget estimates of expenditure for the Engineer's Department, Dr. Cowasji observed that the drainage operations were a source of great inconvenience to people residing in different localities. He had spoken to the Municipal Commissioner about the dilatory manner in which these operations had been carried on, and the Commissioner had been good enough to say that he would look into the matter. It was complained that the contractors kept the trenches open for days and months together.

The Municipal Commissioner said he himself knew that there was very great inconvenience arising from drainage operations, and he was sorry for it. He had spoken to the Engineer and the contractors about it, and he was told that the inconvenience was chiefly due to the narrowness of the streets under which water and gas-pipes were laid. Delay was caused on account of the correspondence which had taken place on the subject of the water and gas connections. Mr. Ollivant promised to do his utmost to minimise the inconvenience.

Dr. Blaney complained that the roads, once opened up for drainage purposes, were not properly re-metalled.

The Municipal Commissioner said that, in reference to that matter, he was to blame if anybody was. The contractors had under the contract only to fill in the trenches, and the metalling was done by the Municipality. He would see that the roads were properly remetalled.

MALABAR HILL AND FLAT GARDENS.

Dr. Blaney, while the item of expenditure for the maintenance of Municipal gardens was under consideration, proposed that the grant for establishment for the Malabar Hill Garden and the Flats Garden be deferred, pending the report explaining the circumstances under which these gardens were sanctioned, the authority for their construction, as well as the cost, and how the cost had been debited.

The Municipal Commissioner said that a history of the Malabar Hill Gardens had been given by him in his letter addressed to the Standing Committee of the Corporation, which had already appeared in the newspapers. With regard to the Flats Garden he said that it existed ever since he came to Bombay. It was a part of the land reclaimed by street sweepings, and it was looked after by an inspector residing on the spot.

Mr. Grattan Geary said that on the return of the troops from the campaign in Egypt the Corporation proposed to spend a considerable sum of money on fire-works. At Mr. Geary's suggestion, the money voted for fire-works was appropriated towards a garden to be called the Egyptian Park or Garden on the Flats. Some portion of the money was actually laid out on the Gardens, and Mr. Geary thought there must be something on the records about it.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the garden yielded some produce, which was credited to the Municipality.

After the above explanations, Dr. Blaney did not press his amendment, and the item was passed.

DURATION OF THE TANSA LOAN.

With regard to the question of loans, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik read the following letters on the subject of the repayment of the Tansa Water-Works Loan :—

General Department, Bombay Castle, 8th Jan. 1889.

To the Hon. R. M. Sayani, Chairman of the Municipal Corporation.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 3838, dated the 15th August last, forwarding a memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the period for the repayment of the Tansa Water-Works Loan, I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Corporation copy of a letter from the Government of India ... HEATON, Under-Secretary to Government.

The letter above referred to is as follows :—

To the Chief Secretary, to the Government of Bombay.

Calcutta, 15th December 1888.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3444, dated the 1st October 1888, and of the memorial from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay therewith forwarded, appealing against the orders of the Government of India, limiting to forty years the period within which the two loans of seventeen lakhs and thirty lakhs raised by that body in the open market, as well as any other loans which it may be necessary to raise in future for the Tansa Water scheme, should be repaid.

2. In reply, I am to explain that the orders of the Government directed that the annual payments to the sinking funds for the redemption of these loans should be calculated on the basis of their repayment in forty years. In other words, the condition was prescribed that, at the end of forty years, the Corporation should be in possession of funds from the investment of which the interest on the loans could be met until their maturity. There was no intention of interfering with the contract between the Corporation and the public. On reconsideration, however, the Government of India has decided to withdraw the condition imposed in the letter from this department, No. 3978, dated the 21st July 1888, so far as it relates to the repayment of these two loans, and to permit the payments to the sinking fund in their case only to be calculated on the basis of a sixty years' term. I am to request that the Municipal Corporation may be informed accordingly, and also that their memorial has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—I have, &c., E. J. SINKINSON, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. Javerilal expressed a hope that when their memorial was before the Secretary of State, he would be pleased to extend the period to sixty years on account of the very great importance of the work. Mr. Javerilal was inclined to propose a letter of thanks to be written to the Government of India.

Mr. Mehta: It would be too soon. (A laugh.)

The proposition with regard to the loans and sinking funds was then agreed to.

POLICE CHARGES.

Mr. Dosabhoy, in proposing the grant for police charges, observed that the one now applied for was for the same amount as it was for the last year. He referred to the recent alarm which prevailed in the city regarding insufficient protection of life and property. He himself was no alarmist, and he thought the police were doing their duty as vigilantly as ever, but there could be no doubt that the police force was not increased in proportion to the growth of the city, which increase was very much required. Mr. Dosabhoy thought that the expenditure on this head would have soon to be increased.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Dosabhoy, in proposing the grant for technical education, expressed a hope that in years to come it would produce results which would add to the prosperity of Bombay and bring the hidden treasures of the earth to the surface. (Applause.)

SCHOOL BOARD COMMITTEE.

It was proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, that the budget estimate of expenditure for the year 1889-90 towards the cost of education, amounting to Rs. 58,061, be sanctioned by the Corporation :—Primary education Rs. 22,500; Primary education recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, Rs. 8,874; Medical female scholarships, Rs. 1,000; School for Deaf Mutes, Rs. 1,800; Veterinary College, Rs. 2,500; Victoria and Albert Museum, Rs. 11,387; and Technical Institute, Rs. 10,000.

It was proposed as an amendment by Dr. Thomas Blaney that the grant for education of Rs. 58,061, as now proposed in the budget, be increased to Rs. 78,061, and that the increase of Rs. 20,000 be granted to the Joint Schools Committee for the purpose of primary education, in addition to the existing grant of Rs. 31,374. Dr. Blaney presented the budget for the increased grant and entered at great length into statistics connected with the charge of the committee, of which he was the chairman.

Mr. Grattan Geary, in seconding the amendment, expressed a hope that the Corporation would pass the increased grant, which was urgently required. In asking for the money, they were acting in obedience to the Municipal Act, which directed, among other things, that the Corporation was to provide the schools board committee with the means for carrying on their work. In presenting the budget of the committee, they did not obey the commands of the Corporation, but the provisions of the Act. The Corporation, Mr. Geary submitted, had no right to give commands to the committee anymore than the committee could command the Corporation. The functions entrusted to the committee were so important and so arduous, and the means placed at their disposal were so limited, that it was very desirable at the outset that they should not have their hands weakened. There should be no misunderstanding as to the scope of the Committee's authority. Mr. Geary entered into statistics connected with the schools under their control and the immense number of children attending them, and argued that sufficient funds should be provided for evident reasons. In regard to the appointment of secretary, Mr. Geary urged that it rested with the committee, and not with the Corporation, as was contended by Mr. Mehta the other day. The Corporation had under the Act, only to provide the funds, and not to appoint the secretary. Another reason why the secretary should be appointed by the committee was that there were three experts on the committee, who were in a better position to judge of the qualifications required in their secretary than the Corporation could be.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the budget presented by Dr. Blaney was suddenly sprung upon them; and he therefore moved another amendment to the effect that the consideration of the increased grant be deferred till the report asked for from the school board committee had been placed before and considered by the Corporation.

It being past 5 p.m., further debate on the subject was adjourned.

EDUCATION IN THE CANARA COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will give us great delight to read in one of your publications the following accounts of the Canara Private Institution. We shall be much obliged to you for the trouble taken.

A GENTLEMAN.

NOTE ABOUT THE CANARA PRIVATE INSTITUTION.

It is on the fifth of July 1887 that we as patriots and promoters of the well-being of Canara opened a private institution. The remarks passed by native gentlemen of this place go to show the prosperity and promise of our school. But this prosperity did not continue long, and we despaired of the long-expected success in our undertakings. For 3 months after the opening of the school it had to encounter fresh difficulties arising from the dissensions of the teachers and the scantiness of the fast exhausting fund. But to our great fortune a reconciliation was effected among the teachers by a Saraswat community assembled for the purpose. Though we were relieved of one impending blow after a tedious lapse of 6 months, yet we had to meet with fortitude a second difficulty. But fortunately we succeeded in overcoming that difficulty also, for already the seeds of union were fast growing among the teachers. They sent petitions to the various parts of Canara, appealing to the higher sense of charitable gentlemen. The Saraswat Swami, with his usual kindness and generosity, agreed to grant an annuity of Rs. 300, and also to supply the school with a well-read Shastri. The other gentlemen, as their circumstances permitted them, took a share in the liberal and bountiful work. Thus a small fund is raised, from which sums are drawn on occasions of inevitable necessity. Thus the institution, founded, so to say, on a small scale, at present vies with any school of its order in this presidency. As our income is not up to our expectations, we are restrained from employing a graduate in our school, yet we, with firm confidence, trust that our hopes will at last be realized to the fullest extent. For in July last we were able to open the sixth standard. As the coral worm rears large islands by placing one sand over another, so we shall be fortunate enough at last to see boys matriculated from our schools.

The number of boys on the roll is 166. We have under us seven Mahomedan boys, the largest number that we can expect in any school. Boys who cannot attend the school in consequence of their pecuniary wants are admitted free, on condition that they satisfy their teachers in every branch of general education. Thus we have 34 free scholars (including half-free students) without any distinction of colour or creed. The fees collected last month are found on calculation to amount to Rs. 170 nearly. Nine teachers are engaged in imparting instruction.

Occasional meetings are held for the instruction and improvement of our students, which some gentlemen of this locality grace with their attendance. Our scantiness of the fund does not allow us to open a cricket club. With respect to education we fully believe that it can challenge any school of its class.

We tender always our prayers to God for the prosperity of this institution and pray, as in duty bound, for the long and happy life of our patrons and contributors.

Karwar, Jan 8.

P.S.—Collections solicited.

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope that you will allow me to speak a few words regarding the Victoria Technical Institute, in which you have from its commencement shown much interest. This institute was established here about four months ago to impart to students a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of engineering, &c. Indeed, it gave to zealous students an assurance that their energies need not henceforward be directed in the familiar branches of Art and Medicine alone, but that they had before them a new and wider field, in which, if they worked strenuously, they would do immense good both to themselves and to their country. The scheme became so popular that at the outset as many as 120 students, many of whom, I know, are undergraduates of the Bombay University, joined the institute, somewhat contrary to the expectation of the committee, who were put to the inconvenience of opening two additional classes of 60 boys each. But I regret to state that the institution does not act, as it promised to do in the time-table published along with the prospectus. In the time-table the principal, who, it is intimated, would be present during all hours to teach, does not teach us in any subject ... Mr. M. A. Tavaria, L. M. and S., while in the Laboratory practice we are guided by the demonstrator, a Madrasee, who, being unable to speak English properly, and being ignorant of any vernacular tongue except his own, can hardly express his views clearly and solve our difficulties. During the last two months, that is, from the commencement of our term, we have learnt only 25 pages of Thomson's Electricity and Magnetism. With such a snail-like progress and with such a poor staff of teachers, I would like to know how the committee can manage to make the students efficient in three years.

A STUDENT OF THE INSTITUTE.

January 11.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to bring to your notice a grievance of a majority of the mofussil students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in the hope that you will suggest to the supporters of the movement some prompt redress. These students have flocked to this first home of the mechanical arts in India from all parts of the presidency, nay, from Bengal and the Punjab, and they would not have come at all but for the promise held out, in the prospectus that was issued, of lodging accommodation. This promise has not been kept, because more space being required for teaching purposes, the dormitories that exist are to be converted into two large drawing halls. But in the result the poor students have been left houseless and friendless, without any body to superintend them or to see that they are not led astray in a city which, in every part of it, is full of all sorts of snares and pitfalls for inexperienced youths. I assure you, sir, that the evil I have pointed out is not merely imaginary.

I choose this time for making known this want of adequate provision for students from the mofussil, because I believe that his Excellency the Governor's recent public utterances in the Southern Mahratta Country are calculated to attract to the Victoria Institute many young men from that part who, depending upon the prospectus will come in the expectation of lodging accommodation which is not provided. I will now take the liberty, with diffidence, of making an humble suggestion as to the way in which the evil I complain of might at once be remedied without any expense. A very large hall named after Sir Dinshaw Petit is reserved for the meetings of the managing committee. If this were utilized for the purpose of teaching, a hundred students or more will find a permanent lodging at the expense of at the most a dozen hours per month of the comfort of the public-spirited citizens, who make no matter of sacrificing much of their precious time in conferring on the ways and means of promoting the usefulness of this grand institute.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. MINVALLA.

QUARANTINE IN BOMBAY.

THE Haji Cassum steamer Tanjore, Captain Payne, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with pilgrims from Jedda and was immediately placed in quarantine outside the harbour on account of some cases of small-pox on board. She has brought about 1,018 pilgrims—men, women, and children—returning from pilgrimage to Mecca. Dr. W. H. Quicke, the Acting Health Officer of the port of Bombay, boarded the steamer soon after, her arrival, and it transpired on examination that some seven cases of small-pox had broken out on board. The ship was prohibited from entering the port as a measure of precaution and the passengers prevented from landing. The vessel lay in this position till last evening off sunk rock. It is understood that the Health Officer has communicated with Government on the desirability of letting the vessel remain in the quarantine ground for the full term observed in such cases; but it is possible that the pilgrims may be landed to-day and kept segregated from the townspeople till thoroughly disinfected. The persons actually suffering from the disease were removed to the local hospital for small-pox patients last evening.

NATURALLY the President-elect of America is the hero of the hour. Some twenty reporters, representing the leading papers of the country, are kept constantly at Indianapolis, and no details in the doings of Royalty were ever so faithfully reported as the incidents and daily life of this modest Indianapolis lawyer. He has recently returned from a hunting expedition, and we have been told with thrilling circumstantiality what a fine shot he is, and how much more adroit and skilful he was in bagging game than any of his clumsy associates. In one of the papers there appeared a story of this distinguished huntsman stopping at a farmhouse, where he accepted an invitation from his host to take dinner. It was a most hospitable house. The neighbours flocked in great numbers. Everyone who came was invited to sit down at the feast with the President-elect. The host himself waited upon his guests because, to quote his own language, he had never had a "live President in his house before." Three ladies of the neighbourhood waited upon the table, and as fast as the President-elect disposed of one dish the plate used by him was cleaned and put away as a souvenir.

ALL those who appreciate Lilly-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4

THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

THE Diocesan Conference met again yesterday morning in St. Thomas' Cathedral. The Right Rev. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, presided, and there was again a large attendance of the clergy and laity.

The morning session opened with the following paper by the Rev. H. C. Squires on

CANON TAYLOR'S STRICTURES ON MISSIONS.

The subject that I have to introduce is entitled in the agenda paper, "Canon Taylor Strictures on Missions: what can we learn from them?" It would, I think, be a disastrous policy for those interested in missionary effort merely to pooh-pooh criticisms such as those to which Canon Taylor has treated us. Dr. Johnson refers to a literary character of his own day, who was doomed to be a religious man. It is true that he was never known to enter a church, but then he never passed one without raising his hat. Canon Taylor may be a devoted friend and an active supporter of missions, but if he is, he seems to confine his friendship and support very much to external attentions. We are informed that when he took charge of his parish in Yorkshire, there was then a fairly flourishing village mission association in it. It has ceased to exist. For some years he continued to be a gradually diminishing contributor to the C. M. S. Now he subscribes nothing. Obviously, there is much both in the manner and in the matter of his articles that makes it impossible to regard his criticisms as the friendly, if candid, utterances of one who is in sympathy with the things he criticises, and who recognises the good that is in them, even while with a view to reform he expresses what he conceives to be their faults and defects. Still it would be culpable on our part to ignore criticisms, however harsh and unsympathetic in tone, that contain any element of truth and justice in them because they are unpalatable, or have much that is crude and erroneous as well as ungenerous mixed up with them. Canon Taylor's strictures have from various causes obtained so wide a circulation that it would, it seemed to me, hardly be right for us, clergy of the Church of England, resident in a portion of the mission field, that has come specially under Canon Taylor's review, and sharing as we all do more or less directly in missionary responsibilities, to come together on an occasion like this, and yet not take some notice of his criticisms and representations. My object in calling attention to the matter is not, however, to censure Canon Taylor, or even to point out the egregious blunders into which he has fallen and the gross misrepresentations of which he has been guilty; but rather to consider whether we cannot derive some useful instructions from it all, even though this involves the admission of what in some respects is painful and humiliating. There are, I think, to begin with two or three general lessons that lie quite on the surface.

1 One is the attention that his criticisms or assaults or whatever we are to call them, have attracted to missionary topics in circles where such influences do not, as a rule, penetrate. It is worthy of notice that all this agitation assumes the importance and urgency of Christian missionary effort. Canon Taylor claims to be an advocate and supporter of Christian missions. It is his zeal for the cause that has, he says inspired his articles "instead," he says, "of assailing the missionary work, I have endeavoured to aid it by pointing out the true principles which should guide us, and the reasons why certain missions are less successful than we could wish." And he quotes, in defence of his methods, the words of Bishop Steere: —" All missionaries owe a debt of gratitude to those who call attention to the mistakes and failures of missions;" and adds :—" This gratitude I claim from all who desire the speedy conversion of the world." Surely, there is something here that we can be thankful for. Canon Taylor may blazon abroad his unfavourable estimate of missionary methods and agencies, and his entertaining, if ungenerous, treatment of an unfashionable and unpopular subject may give him access to such unexpected organs as *Truth* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Fortnightly Review*; but this carries with it the communication of a considerable amount of missionary information to circles usually closed to missionary topics, while these organs are at least for the time being obliged to pose as advocates of missionary enterprise and as professed purists of all that is inconsistent and detrimental in missionary operations and agencies. We can, therefore, well believe that this agitation may awaken in some minds hitherto unreached a deep and abiding interest in missionary problems.

2. A second surface lesson comes in the form of a warning. I think that this entire agitation teaches us how possible it is to combine great and professed zeal for truth and integrity with a no less degree of very real injustice and uncharitableness. Only those who have studied the discussion with considerable care can form any conception of the gross perversions of which, consciously or unconsciously, Canon Taylor has for polemical purposes been guilty. It may perhaps illustrate the need of a cautious reception of Canon Taylor's supposed facts and inferences if attention be called to the recent criticisms of a similarly crude publication, though in a somewhat different field of literature by the same author. It is as startling as it is disagreeable for people to find themselves held up to ridicule and contempt for saying what they never said and to find themselves taxed with misdemeanours which are in fact mere inventions. But this at least suggests the consideration whether in all our criticisms of one another and our self-complacent crusades on what we may regard as the weaknesses or the errors of others, we are not ourselves committing transgressions of a far more deadly character against the divine law of ... societies do well when like the Church Missionary Society they court publicity in all that refers to financial administration and welcome any counsels that may help them to administer more faithfully and judiciously what are in a very special sense sacred funds. The average man of the world may not have a very keen appreciation of spiritual aims and results, but in the present no less than in Apostolic times he is keenly alive to monitary considerations, and any real imprudence or extravagance of expenditure by religious societies naturally perhaps blinds him to every other consideration. The position of the Church Missionary Society at the present time might have been very different in the estimation of impartial judges, if its principles and conduct in this respect had been different from what they are. For instance, there is not a criticism or a cavil that Canon Taylor has uttered on this subject for which he might not have secured a patient and respectful hearing in the Communion Room of the Society at any time he chose since the first year of his ordination, more than thirty years ago. If then during all these years he has been absolutely silent on the subject, and yet is according to his own showing an ardent friend of missionary effort, how are we to account for this apparent contradiction? Has he maintained a culpable silence about abuses of which he was fully aware? or must we rescue his consistency at the expense of his supposed missionary interest by the supposition that he has indeed given very little thought or concern to these details of missionary effort till quite recently? It is encouraging in the face of the Canon's sweeping denunciations of extravagance to find the *London Guardian*—no linient critic of C. M. S. proceedings—saying.—" So far as we can judge the Canon has not taken much by his attack on the finance of the society." "With the exception of one important point—the cost of management and of collecting the funds—we do not think the Canon has proved any of his more serious charges against the society's finance." Of course, with regard to the one point, the *Guardian* accepts from its general approval of the society's prudence in the administration of the funds entrusted to it there are explanations, into which I need not enter, that in the opinion of judges, who are both competent and severe critics, remove the impressions that even here there has been any culpable laxity of expenditure. But the point that I wish to emphasise is the absolute necessity of the utmost prudence and economy in the administration of all religious and charitable funds. Taking the department of missionary enterprise as an illustration, we see how the ground of criticism and assault has been varied. At one time such efforts were ignored where they were not denounced. Now the point of attack has been shifted to the position that the cause is so exalted and noble that there is no place within its sphere for anything but the most absolute self-abnegation and any attention by missionary societies to the ordinary secular requirements of human life is treated as a scandalous breach of a sacred trust. We can rejoice in this nobler conception in unexpected quarters of the missionary calling, while we trust that the zeal displayed may not prove to be evanescent as well as newly kindled. Living under the full blaze of a criticism that may be dictated by the purest and kindliest of motives, and yet at times appears to be unjust and vindictive, it is well for missionary societies as well as for individuals to be careful lest they give any justification for such censures. Nor would it be at all reasonable to assume that in such an organization, for instance, as the Church Missionary Society, there may not grow up from motives that in themselves are perfectly commendable a scale of expenditure in some directions that needs revision and curtailment. But it should never be forgotten that in the committees of the Church Missionary Society there sit men,—business men and professional men—not only of the highest culture and the highest integrity, but also of the most unquestioned business capacity, lawyers and bankers and merchants who would not for a moment tolerate manifest waste or improvidence in the expenditure of the society's funds. I cannot myself affect to sympathise with the outcry raised against the expenditure involved in bringing missionary information within the reach of the Church at home or in pressing upon Christian people the claims of the mission field. It has always appeared to me not an act of foolish extravagance, but a commendable venture of Christian faith and zeal, when, for instance, at the invitation it may be of one or two zealous and devoted Christian hearts, a deputation has been sent to some remote and neglected parish to kindle, if so it may be, some spark of missionary interest there. You may triumphantly compare the cost of the railway journey—almost invariably I suppose by the third class—and the other expenses involved with the paltry collections that result from the appeal, and denounce the entire proceedings as a scandalous squandering of missionary funds. But it is not difficult to prove how superficial such a judgment would be. Indeed I seem to hear a truer judgment and a divine utterance saying, "Let them alone. They have done it unto me. They are casting their bread upon the waters. I recognise the faith and I commend the love that will not hesitate to send the tidings of my kingdom and the conditions of its increase to a few village folk because they have not the ability or because in their ignorance and unbelief they have not yet the love and zeal that will enable them to meet the cost themselves."

II. Let me now, however, seek briefly to suggest some of the lessons that we may learn for our own personal guidance from Canon Taylor's strictures. As the *London Guardian* has pointed out this is not a question that concerns missionary clergy alone, though it does concern them very specially. They must to a great extent be influenced by the general atmosphere of the community to which they belong and by the tone of their fellow-clergy with whom they

[illegible] this clergy be regarded in [illegible] ry fields.

[illegible] f-indulgence are two of the [illegible] scathing remarks are applied. [illegible] nse to this to point out that [illegible] oured if not a grossly exag- [illegible] him to make merry over the [illegible] pt, we are told, for the benefit [illegible] which on Sir W. Hunter's [illegible] informs us is characteristic of [illegible] I can only say that I have [illegible] acquaintance of this pony [illegible] perhaps been more accurate [illegible] alled a "tonga," but then the [illegible] its point in virtue of such [illegible] real question is, whether we [illegible] clergy are not thinking a [illegible] r own ease and convenience? [illegible] to us missionary clergy, I [illegible] not justification in part for [illegible] may leave to our friends—and [illegible] pathise with us and are gene- [illegible] concerns our reputation—to [illegible] It may be right and just for [illegible] for us which we dare not [illegible] must admit that in a country like India there is a fatal tendency to lower the standard with which we may have begun our missionary career, and to yield to influences which leave us, it may be respectable and devout Christians, but rob [illegible] m and the nobility and contagious example of Christ-like self-abnegation.

2. The question of the conflicting merits of a celibate and a married missionary clergy is one which constantly recurs in Canon Taylor's articles. It may be well just to point out that the Church Missionary's Society's staff of 350 European missionaries includes 150 unmarried missionaries. It would, however, be a fatal day for the cause of Christian evangelization if the Protestant churches ever adopted the view that celibacy should be the normal condition of their missionary clergy, or that there should be anything like compulsion in this direction. I have no hesitation in admitting [illegible] a voluntary foregoing of the individual liberty to marry—where this can be done without the incurring of those deadly evils that I need not more [illegible] designate—may be a noble service done in the name of Christ. But I cannot, for one moment, assent to a proposition which places the celibate on a higher Christian plane than the married clergy, or which by its sad mingling of pagan conceptions with Christian ideals desecrates the character of that estate which the Holy Spirit has consecrated as the most perfect symbol of that deepest, most sacred union which exists between Christ and the believer. Nor can I forget that what a non-Christian land like India most requires is not a reputation of its own perverted and unspiritual asceticism, but a manifestation of the power of God to sanctify those relations of life which are his own divine institutions. Nor can I conceive any more beneficent missionary influence than a Christian home in the midst of a heathen population, where husband and wife are animated by the same constraining sense of Christ's love and by an equal solicitude for the souls of those for whom as for them Christ died. I may venture perhaps to allude to my own experience to show that I am not speaking on this subject without reflection. Years ago, when in charge of our Missionary Institution—the Robert Money School—I volunteered to our Society to join in forming a little band of Missionaries who should live together, and have one common purse so reducing to a minimum the cost to the Society of their maintenance. For various reasons, which seemed valid then to our authorities at home the offer was appreciated, but not accepted. I do not think that a similar offer would be declined now. It becomes a great Christian Society to take no new departure of an important character without earnest prayerful prolonged considerations, but when there are seen to be sufficient safeguards against admitted evils and probable dangers, then views which have been gathering in force and weight may be realised. It is only perhaps just that I should mention that, previous to Canon Taylor's agitation, some of the regulations he and Mr. Cast have most unsparingly criticised had been virtually rescinded. I suppose speaking generally, that in the future no missionary of the C. M. S. who goes out unmarried to the mission field, will be allowed to marry till he has been two years and a half in the mission field, till he has passed all the prescribed language and medical tests and till he is twenty-eight years of age.

3. I need not allude to Canon Taylor's allusions to matters either more personal to myself or to the work of the Church Missionary Society in this Presidency. I have already dealt with them in a more public form. I will only allude to one more subject—the contrast which Canon Taylor draws between the methods of some missionary bodies such as the Salvation Army and the China Inland Mission and the methods, manner of life, &c., of the representatives of the older Missionary Societies. It is apparently a light thing for Canon Taylor to sneer at the missionary clergy as consisting chiefly of a body of inferior men, obtaining an inferior education at cheap colleges and receiving a sort of inferior ordination from a set of inferior Bishops. Let the Indian Bishops declare whether the stigma is merited. I doubt whether the Bishop who least sympathises with say the Church Missionary Society would ever endorse a statement that represents its missionary clergy as a body being inferior in any of the respects specified by Canon Taylor to the other clergy of the same diocese also taken as a body. But, whatever their merits may be, remember that they are in the mission field not because they deem themselves the best qualified for such a work, nor because those who send them forth regard them as the men they would most of all select if they had an unfettered [illegible]. I suppose many of us would to-day most thankfully give place to men who combined with Canon Taylor's mental and literary qualifications the necessary missionary zeal and devotion to offer themselves for the work. Gladly would we admit, their superiority and surrender into hands wiser and holier than our own the solemn duties we so inadequately discharge and the sacred responsibilities we so imperfectly fulfil. But the presence of these inferior men in the mission field is rather a reproach on the gifted and saintly men, who will not engage in missionary enterprise than on the societies that send forth the best men they can secure, or on the men themselves who, as a rule, offer themselves with a deep consciousness of their own unworthiness and unfitness and who only venture to do so because they see that there is a work to be done and apparently besides themselves none willing to attempt to do it. But being in the mission field can we learn nothing from those whose methods Canon Taylor so warmly applauds? Surely we may not that we are called upon to imitate their extravagances of dress or of diet, or their apparent irreverences of speech and of noisy demonstrations. But may we not well ask ourselves whether underlying all this there is not a force of heroic faith and a completeness of surrender to Christ that invites our imitation even as it commands our respectful admiration. If our missionary influence is to tell more effectively, it must be by our being more Christ-like. Are there impediments to that influence in our mode of life, in our want of unsparing self-devotion? Are these barriers which not prudence and sanctified commonsense, but a too great regard for our ease, or a too shallow sympathy with those whom we are sent to evangelize erect? Then in Christ's name and for Christ's sake let them go. Let these men and women uncultured though they be many of them—still men and women "who overcome because of the blood of the Lamb and because of the word of their testimony, and because, they love not their lives even unto death," incite us by their examples of simple devotion and unswerving faith to seek in our own inconspicuous spheres the fulfilment of a loftier more Christ-like ideal.

Mr. Diamond opened the discussion on the paper referring to Canon Taylor's remarks regarding Mahomedanism [illegible] the rapid progress than Christianity. He said the point was one which should be answered. He heard from a gentleman who had been in a Mahomedan country, who said, he believed, Mahomedanism was superior to Christianity and spread more rapidly. The speaker did not admit this. He was willing to admit, however, that Mahomedanism was only superior to pure heathenism. The Mahomedans believed in one God, and their religion was an improvement in so far as it put their believers in a better relation to God. But the attribute they gave to their Deity was different in very many respects to the Christian's God. It was to be acknowledged that Mahomedanism had spread a great deal, but it could not compete with Christianity, where it was being received, as it was now being received, in its entire purity by certain nations, and those nations excelled in every point over the Mohamedan nations. Christianity, the speaker maintained, was infinitely as superior to Mohamedanim as Mohamedanism was superior to pure heathenism. He added that he always felt very jealous when he heard that Mohamedanism did more good than Christianity. They had to acknowledge with sadness that Christianity did not make, externally, the progress which was desired; but the defect, he felt sure, was in themselves, because the Christian Church was disunited, and clergymen, it seemed to him, did not have any confidence in one another. This was very sad, and he asked pardon for a layman giving utterance to his opinion on the matter. The reason, he believed, was that they had not enough of the spirit in them, and the remedy, he thought, should be found in the practice of thorough humility as they had learnt it.

The Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdale claimed to speak with authority on the matter, as one who had lived long in Mahomedan surroundings in the Punjaub. He remarked that when Canon Taylor's article was published, a Mohamedan friend of his had it printed in Urdu, and distributed it widely among his coreligionists. Subsequently, talking over it with the speaker, he said that the Mohamedans were triumphing over the fact that a great Christian had acknowledged [illegible] that their religion was superior to Christianity. The statement that Mohamedanism was increasing in India at the rate of six hundred thousand a year and gaining converts from Christianity as well as Buddism was disproved by Sir W. Hunter and a Mahomedan gentleman himself, who had written that Canon Taylor did not know what he was talking about, as the country converts were, if gained at all, gained from the lowest caste of Hindus. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to show what the religion itself was, and remarked that one reason why Christianity had made so small progress among Mohamedans was that very little had been done towards spreading the Christian knowledge among them. People at the present time imagined that nothing could be done towards bringing Mohamedans over to Christianity. They seemed to think that the Christian belief in the Trinity would prevent the others coming over. However, when the Mahomedan was reasoned with, he was bound to confess that Christianity was not contrary to reason, and those who studied the matter carefully became Christians. In support of this the speaker mentioned that many of the native clergy in the Punjab were converts from Islamism. [illegible] to imagine that, when the Church of England [illegible] divided, Mahomedanism itself presented [illegible] a united front. This idea got abroad owing to the want of knowledge regarding Islamism. There were among them 72 different sects, while they stated there were 73 among the Christians. Referring to Mr. Dymond's remark touching the Church of England, the speaker pointed out that unity was to be distinguished from uniformity. Still, as Christians, they had a bond of unity among themselves, they had one faith, one law, one baptism, and were recognized not only among members of their own Church organization, but among all who were called by the sacred name of Christ. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Ledgard thought that it was the duty of those entrusted with the work of spreading the Gospel not to attack Mahomedanism, but to show how strong was Christianity, and he had given instructions to this effect to his own workers.

The Rev. J. Taylor contended that it was impossible for Christianity to spread, while many of those who were entrusted, by the Government of this land, with the care of millions of her Majesty's subjects were men who had no religion. So long as our people were atheists or unbelievers, and ignored religion, the spread of Christianity was impossible. In the old days, he went on to say the missionary effort in Bombay was much stronger than it was now. The subscriptions had decreased most materially, and were still falling off. There was now no annual missionary meeting, no annual missionary report, and the people took no interest in the work. Returning to his first point, the speaker said he believed the present state of things, was due to a Divine judgement. It was a punishment for the want of faith on the part of our people, and until there was a reformation on their part an increased development of the missionary work could not be expected.

The Rev. Mr. Lord (Kolhapore) said when the preachers went into to the field to preach salvation to the natives—Hindoos or Mahomedans—they were stopped in the middle of their preaching, and told to "Look at yourselves." He asked his hearers whether a preacher could with any other feeling than that of the deepest shame hear such a remark? He assured them most emphatically that there was nothing quoted against the preachers of the Gospel, which they found more trouble in answering than the statement he had mentioned, and it would not be easier to answer it until the Christian Europeans lived up to their religion and showed that they believed in it.

The Rev. C. S. Revington (Poona) was of opinion that the present state of things was due to the fact that the existence and work of missionary societies was not brought sufficiently before the public, and in support of this assertion he stated, that although he had been working in Poona for the past eleven years, he was sure that there was a large number of people who were in ignorance of the mere existence of a Christian mission in the city of Poona. As a means of bringing the work more prominently before the notice of the public he suggested that missionary meeting should be regularly held.

The Rev. Appajee Bapoojee thought that the success of missionary work was greatly retarded by the attitude displayed towards educated natives by their Christian brethren. The latter, he said, would not acknowledge the former even at public meetings in which they had a thorough right to take part.

The Rev. H. Lord observed that the injury done to the spread of Christianity by the example set by some Europeans was something terrible.

Lieut.-Colonel Sparks contended that they had made a great mistake in gauging the effect of missionary influence in India by a mere counting of heads. The people were in an inchoate state, but he thought it would not be long before there would be a regular upheaval, and the number of Christians would become very much larger than they could have any idea of at the present time. There were educated native men who were prepared to say that they did not believe in their own religion, but still they were not quite able to bring themselves to adopt the Christian religion with all its requirements. In his own office there were clerks who said they were obliged to conform to their religion because it kept them in their family circle; but if it did not exercise such a restraint, they would, according to their own statements, have joined the Christian religion long since.

The Bishop, in the course of a long speech, said the exact for which the subject took on the agenda was "Canon Taylor's Strictures: what can we learn from them?" He was, however, going to say a few words on another aspect of the question, namely, Canon Taylor's Strictures: how do we reply to them?" The strictures, he thought, resolved themselves into the following considerations:—(1) the moral results of Christian missions; (2) the numerical results of such missions; (3) the methods of working such missions; the last, or third, being practically an attack on a certain society. As regarded the first question, he found, and that, too, after thirteen years' experience in India, that he was continually asking himself, "who fills the jails in England?" and "who made Norfolk Island a hell upon earth?" The sad answer to these questions was contained in two words—The Christians. And constantly he had to bring himself back to the thought that the Christians who filled the jails in England were the descendants of generation after generation of Christians, and that those who caused the scandal among the native Christians in India were those who had drunk in the vice of heathenism with their mother's milk. But surely the very presence of Christians ought to make these things impossible? One had to remember the existence of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, and to get that side by side with some of the great passages in the Epistle of the Ephesians, where the ideal of Christianity was put before the world, and they would find that if the earliest and greatest of Christian missionaries had spent his efforts to cause scandals among his converts, Christianity would not have progressed very far or continued very long after the time when the Blessed Lord was upon the earth. Referring to Mahomed himself said would be the ultimate shipwreck of his own religion, observing that the state of Persia at the present moment showed how his words had been fulfilled. As to the numerical results of the Christian missions, his Lordship alluded to a very able article which had appeared in the *Indian Churchman*, and went to show, as far as he remembered, that the increase of Christians in India as compared with the increase of population was 22 per cent. This was an important fact and entirely reversed the figures given by Canon Taylor. But he (the speaker) contended that in a question such as that under review statistics should be swept away. Let no one dare to say that if the whole of the funds of the missionary societies had been spent on the saving of one soul, it was not well spent. Turning next to the question of method, his Lordship dwelt at some length on the question of celibacy, and in the course of his remarks observed that it was not scriptural to say that no one could be a chosen and honoured instrument of God's work in the mission field if he had a wife and family. He could not himself imagine a greater curse to any church than the compulsory celibacy of its clergy; but, on the other hand, he could not imagine a greater blessing than the voluntary celibacy of a large number of them. In considering a question of this nature, they had to ask themselves, among other things, whether they were to depreciate the instruments they had to preform the work or whether they were to try and make the very utmost use of them. To the man who honestly and frankly said "I cannot stand the life of isolation. If you take from me my wife and family, you take away my best means of serving the office to which I have been called," they could not say, "You are cheap now, but have much cheaper would you be without a wife!" He (the Bishop) could not imagine a more contemptible attitude for people at home to assume.

The conference then adjourned for tiffin.

After luncheon the Rev. R. C. Squires read a paper on "The Extension and Organisation of Church Work in this Diocese." A long debate followed, in which the form of service in the Cathedral was discussed at considerable length. The Rev. R. A. Squires suggested that certain modifications might be made in the service in order to render the church more attractive to a certain class of persons who differed somewhat from the opinions held by the Bishop, and the clergy in charge of the Cathedral. The Bishop assured Mr. Squires that his remarks should have his most careful attention and also that of the clergy in charge of the Cathedral. Owing to want of space we hold over till our next issue an extended report of this portion of the proceedings and account of the discussion.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION FOR NON-CHRISTIANS.

The next subject for discussion was the following paper by the Rev. H. C. Squires:—

The subject which I have been requested to introduce stands on our agenda paper in these terms: "The attitude of the Church towards the education of non-Christians." To this was added in the agenda paper, as I received it, the clause "especially in view of reductions in Government grants for education." While the question as originally proposed to me was, "What should be the attitude of the Church with regard to the education of the heathen? Is such educational work a legitimate part of her functions?" And to this was added the suggestion "that the probable action of Government, in fact the actual measures taken, in reducing educational grants, render the subject specially pertinent at the present time."

I have mentioned these different forms in which my subject has been sketched out for me, because I think the earlier forms express perhaps more clearly the lines on which the discussion was intended to run. The questions, as I understand them, proposed for our consideration, may be stated somewhat in this form:—1. Is there anything connected with the Christian faith that prohibits Christian people from engaging in educational efforts for the benefit of the non-Christians of India? 2. Is there anything so inseparably connected with the conditions of such educational work as to render such efforts undesirable or impracticable? 3. Is it not rather a duty incumbent upon all Christian people, and more especially upon Missionary Associations and Christian Communities represented in India, to do their utmost to promote such education? 4. Are there any circumstances connected with the relations of Government to education in this land that makes such a duty still more imperative at the present time?

In considering the question proposed for discussion to-day, I would, in the first place, mention what I conceive to be the objections entertained by some to such educational efforts; and then I would refer to the reasons that appear to me not merely to justify, but imperatively to demand, that we should avail ourselves to do the utmost of this form of Missionary enterprise; and more especially as there are circumstances connected with the relations of Government to this question of education that seem greatly to increase our obligations in this respect. I believe that there is in some minds a scruple as to making Christian truth a subject of general instruction in schools, intended chiefly or solely for non-Christians. This scruple appears to be based on the feeling that Christian truth, and more especially the Christian scriptures, are too sacred in their character to be handled in the presence of unbelievers who may be scoffers as well. Those who entertain this view hold our Saviour's warning against casting pearls before swine to be distinctly applicable to this particular case. It is impossible to do otherwise than to respect a conviction which has such a basis as this. And indeed I can well conceive that there may be such a presentation of the mysteries of the Christian faith to non-Christian students as may be exceedingly injudicious, not to say irreverent. Without for one moment justifying what is technically known as the doctrine of "Reserve" which seems to me to cover much that is on ordinary moral grounds quite indefensible, it may be admitted that all Christian doctrines cannot be treated with an equal degree of fulness before such an audience. But surely this need not depart us from giving all instruction whatever as to the fundamental and moral, and saving truths of Christianity because there are included in them some truths which, in some of their aspects, appear to evoke antipathy or ridicule. What is this difficulty but the one which presents itself in all mixed audiences. For a Christian man reverently to press on the attention of non-Christian youth the claims of natural and revealed religion is, I should have thought, a simple duty to be fulfilled, and not a sacrilege to be deprecated.

Another objection is based upon a general objection to compulsory religious instruction in the case of non-Christians, that is to say, the enforced presence at religious instruction of all those who attend Missionary institutions as a condition of their admsision. And here, again, I think we have scruples that deserve all respect and gentleness of consideration. Personally I should prefer the system, which founded and patiently carried on schools and colleges, giving every encouragement and just inducement to the non-Christian students in them voluntarily to attend religious instruction—not, as in the case of Christian students, requiring it of them, but by sympathy and personal influence seeking to win them to enquiry and voluntary attendance. My own personal convictions have for years been in favour of this system, not that I condemn those who think differently from me in this respect. But I believe that eventually this would prove the more successful method as it appears to me to be the most Christlike. At the same time I fully perceive that where there are serveral schools of the same grade, some under Christian and others under Government or non-Christian management, the question of compulsion is very considerably modified. In such cases the pupils or their parents have a choice; and if their selection falls on a Christian Institution, then they can hardly with reason complain if attendance at religious instruction is under such circumstances required. Where the Christian Institution is the only one of the kind, then I think the recommendation of the Educational Commission might be adopted, and a conscience clause be allowed. But even here I can see that valid reasons can be urged why attendance at religious instruction should be required of all, that imparts to human life its real meaning and its true aim and dignity, we cannot accept as worthy of its name an education from which the element of religion has been eliminated. To those non-Christians, whith whom I may have discussed this question, I have been accustomed to put the matter thus: "Do you wish for a non-religious education for your children?" It is a rare exception to find among the educated classes one who would assent to such a proposition. "Then," I add, "If religious instruction ought to be given to the young and be made an essential part of their education, how is it possible for us to give this instruction from any standpoint but one—the ?" Christian. There is too another consideration that ought, I think, to be borne in mind. The people of this country are, I believe, becoming deeply and increasingly conscious of the lack of moral and religious life among them. They see the old faiths and the old methods standing as monuments of a past that cannot be recalled rather than as living supplies for the needs of the present and of the days to come. They may not have the courage openly to solicit Christian religious instruction for their children, as being better than the godless thing mere secular education appears to them to be; but they may at any rate shield themselves under a compulsion that secures for their children that they shall at least be taught the fundamental principals of faith in God and of duty to man.

A third objection to which I need only just allude is that such educational efforts for non-Christians divert both Christian attention and Missionary funds from the educational needs and claims of the Native Christian body.

A fourth objection is of an entirely different nature from those that I have already suggested. It is based upon the belief that in schools and colleges under Christian management but intended mainly, if not exclusively, for non-Christians, the Christian influence is so insignificant as not to be in any way commensurate with the expenditure of money and effort involved; and this defect is traced to two causes—first to the paucity of Christian teachers, and so to the meagreness of the Christian influence; and secondly, to the impediments which it is supposed attach to these schools and Colleges as Missionary Institutions on account of their acceptance of Government grants-in-aid. This objection if well founded is a very serious one, and is in any case entitled to respectful consideration. But is the objection well founded? Take that which refers to the connection of aided schools with Government. It is obvious that where a grant is dependent upon results, and where at the same time competition is keen, there will be a tendency to give special, perhaps undue, prominence to those subjects which tell in the Inspector's examination, and so religious instruction may be sacrificed to secular studies. "But this is not by any means a necessary evil." The matter is entirely in the hands of the school managers, who can secure for religious instruction its due recognition. Certainly there is absolutely nothing in the conditions under which grants-in-aid are received from Government to impose any undue restriction upon them in this respect. On the contrary, there has of late years been a distinct and most commendable effort on the part of Government to encourage education rather than to stimulate [illegible] grants for a number of years—a system which frees schools from some of that unhealthy pressure that the yearly examination fostered. As to the objection that the actual religious and Christian influence is too insignificant to justify the maintenance of such schools and colleges, let us frankly admit that the ideal of Missionary education has not yet been fully realised, not even approximately so in most cases. An institution teaching to the highest standard and thronged with eager students—with all its instruction imparted by a body of Christian men truly converted and conspicuously sanctified as well as eminently qualified intellectually and educationally for their work—would be a mighty engine of spiritual influence. It would be a happy privilege if we could point to such institutions scattered about this great country instead of having to admit the humble and disappointing reality while recognising the widely divergent and noble ideal. But then it may be justly pointed out that institutions are not closed, and religious education is not allowed to come to a stand-still, in Christian England because this lofty ideal is unrealised there also. Surely the need and importance of a Christian education for India ought not at the present day to be ranked among "*open questions.*" While it ought to be regarded as mere feebleness of purpose and pusillanimity, to entertain the idea of abandoning so powerful an agency for spiritual good because we are not doing in this respect what is commensurate with the needs of the work. What is required is not a policy of retreat, but a more resolute effort to make our educational institutions more efficient spiritual agencies. In a large school or college there may be only the one or two, or at most the half-dozen, European Missionaries with their equally small number of native Christian colleagues; but if they be men whose own hearts are in living union with Christ, and are at the same time inspired with feelings of love and sympathy towards the students they instruct—then not only with the field before them be a noble one for Christian enterprise, but the Christian influence will undoubtedly be very real and effective. And even where in the individual teachers Christian zeal seems to have fallen to a low ebb, if not to have altogether died out the work itself is, I believe, an embodiment of Christian faith and love that carries with it its own divine message and influence. It is of these Missionary institutions that Canon Taylor writes *more suo* vaguely but dogmatically, "vast sums are frittered away on such colleges." Speaking of our own chief educational institution of this character in the diocese, I may mention that, excluding the stipend of the Missionary who is at its head, as well as what must be allowed as rent for the building, the school is more than self supporting. So that whatever may be the state of affairs in the future when Government grants are, as is feared may be the case, greatly reduced, Canon Taylor's comment is certainly not justified by present circumstances. If again it could be demonstrated that any other evangelizing agency has been more successful as to results than Missionary education, we might be disposed to abandon the latter so as to concentrate all our means and energies on this more successful instrumentality. But since, as a matter of fact, the largest number of the most eminent instances of native converts have been the fruits of Missionary educational work, it would be a disastrous and suicidal policy to abandon an agency that has not only the promise in itself of great possibilities, but is, at the same time, at least as successful as any other Missionary method. While such a crude comment as this of Canon Taylor's ignores the fact that Missionary education would have justified all the expenditure it has involved, even if we regarded it on general grounds of utility alone quite apart from all its christianizing influences.

I do not know that it is necessary for me to say anything further on the subject of objections, and so I pass on now—

To consider some of the reasons that not only justify but appear imperatively to demand that we Christians should take the greatest share open to us in the education of the non-Christians of this country; and to point out some of the circumstances connected with the relations of Government to this question of education that seem to increase our obligations in this respect. One reason I would urge in support of this position is that the only possible hope of any real religious instruction being imparted in the near future to the youth of India, lies in our Missionary schools and colleges. If such institutions were to be closed to-morrow they would leave the education of India impoverished indeed. With all their faults and deficiencies they still bear a manifest and conspicuous testimony to the claims of religion on the hearts and minds of men. Banish them and there is absolutely nothing to take their place, certainly nothing indigenous—for the decadence of religious faith as well as the rivalry of creeds in India makes any such substitution impossible. If ever there were an open door in a land for Missionary enterprise, and an audible cry from the heart of a heathen nation for spiritual help, I think it is so in the case of education in India.

We have our definite instruction, our positive doctrines, our rational creed, our union of scientific truth with religious belief—of philosophical investigation with an inspired revelation, that enable us to speak with authority were other teachers have only guesses after truth to impart, or else are discredited by the contradictions between their teachings and the utterances of science or the records of history.

Another plea is, I think, to be found in the claims of the future. We men are impatient: we want to tabulate our results, to be able to place our hands on multitudes and say "these are my converts." Unless we can do this, we are tempted to despond, and our critics charge us with failure. But surely our duty as individual Christians, or as a Christian community in this land is to lay the foundations—content that others should build upon them. When I see a new Christian Institution, like the Free Church College at Back Bay, rising into existence, I rejoice not solely because of the Christian influence it is destined to exert in the present, but quite as much because I see in it a provision for the needs of the future. We want these Institutions to exist, so that when there is a real and extending spirit of enquiry awakened and the desire for Christian knowledge created, there may, at least, be some means at hand to supply a Christian education. To us they may appear to symbolise only falsified hopes and fruitless efforts: to the people of the land every Christian school and college is a silent but importunate witness to a religion that challenges their attention and claims their allegiance. I wish we had the faith, the energy, and the consecrated resources to establish such institutions in all the towns and larger villages of the land. Speaking of such Higher Grade Schools, the General Council on Education in India (which had been so largely instrumental in conveying about the Viceregal Education Commission in 1882) says in its final report (a quotation for which I am indebted to Mr. Gray's paper):—

"In this department schools can now be made to a large extent, if not wholly, self-supporting. Many of the Natives now conduct this class of school for profit, and succeed in the larger centres of education. . . . Already thousands, and in a short time, with the rapid spread of education, millions of the youth of India will be wandering in that dark and dreary wilderness of unbelief; having lost all faith in their own religions, and with no knowledge of a new and better creed. . . . Even one good school of the higher class planted in every town in India, would go far to exert an influence on every school of the same class throughout the land, and might be the means of saving the country, not only from the spiritual ruin of Infidelity, but also from untold social and political ills."

And referring to Colleges, the Council says:—

"Now that the Government are pledged to the gradual withdrawal from direct teaching in colleges, the field for Christian enterprise is as once more hopeful and important. . . . We would not advocate a great increase of such institutions, but a few in the larger centres of educational activity are of the greatest importance for the maintenance of a high standard of moral and religious teaching, and for the influence they would exert on Native colleges, as well as a means of the spread of truth and the counteracting of deadly error."

A third and powerful argument in favour of Christian educational efforts on behalf of the non-Christians of India may be drawn from the frank, if distressing, expressions by the Government of India of its serious misgivings as to the results of merely secular education. Those who advocate Missionary education most ardently are, as a rule, those who have engaged in it themselves; and who, therefore, according to the ordinary rules of experience, are the very ones who ought to be most discouraged if such efforts resulted only in disappointment and failure as some would have us believe. They do not disparage other Missionary agencies; only they do plead that this particular agency should not be disestablished and disendowed. They are content to work with hope and with patience; they believe that even now they can foresee how these apparently fruitless efforts are in harmony with the Divine will and working out the divine purpose for man; they rejoice to think that others may reap where they have sown, or it may be only ploughed and delved: while they hold that, if the Christian Church is in this country for any Divine purpose at all, it is as the witness and servant of Christ that it may carry His message of love to the people and, not least of all, to the youth of India.

A discussion followed on this paper, and the Conference then adjourned till the afternoon. In the afternoon session the Conference was engaged in considering a paper by the Rev. R. C. Squires on the extension and organization of Church work in this Diocese." A discussion followed, a report of which we hold over, and his Lordship then dissolved the Conference.

SPORTING NOTES.

(From the *Asian*.)

THE first Calcutta meeting has ended in a very satisfactory manner without any objection or disagreements. The principal races, as is but right, have nearly all been won by the large stables, although Lord William Beresford in his speech at the Turf Club Dinner informed us that keeping a big racing stable was a losing game, and if this is so, his lordship's love of sport must be truly very great, or he would not have continued the game for so many years.

Mr. Macklin's horses and ponies were put up by Messrs. Milton & Co. on the 2nd of January, and the following was the result.—Messiour was knocked down to Captain H. Hayes for Rs. 975, and Magpie to Dr. Anderson for Rs. 1,400. St Michael also fell to the lot of the former purchaser for Rs.2,100, while Lorna was bought in for Rs. 2,000. Slim Jim fell to the hammer for Rs. 1,000, having been bought by General Hill, while Honor Bright, which won the Grand Annual on Tuesday, was bought in for Rs. 6,000, the highest bid being Rs. 5, 000. Confusion was knocked down to Mr. Morris for Rs. 750, while the grand pony Jeannete, which won the match from Mustang at the first Calcutta meeting easily, was bought in for Rs. 5,000.

I have heard some wonderful stories in my time, but I really think that this communication from "Rocket," who, however, gives his real name and address, beats the record. I give it, but I do not say [illegible] *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic*, we often see in your notes accounts of feats of horsemanship. I do not know whether this one will be of any interest to you, but it happened on the Brisbane Course (Eagle Farm), at the races held January 28th, in the Handicap Hurdle Race. Mr. Barker's Grafton, ridden by Paterson, while coming to the last hurdle before entering the straight for the second time, slipped, and striking the hurdle heavily, "turned a complete somersault, landed on his legs, and went on after his horses again without losing more than twenty yards" Paterson, by an extraordinary display of horsemanship, sticking to the saddle throughout. I am sorry to say that he did not win, but came in a fair third. As you may imagine, he received a well-deserved applause on his return to scale." If I could imagine this, I think I could imagine anything!

The young men who try to be smart in Gotham, U.S.A., must look odd in the evening to English eyes. They wear what would be tail coats if they had any tails—Eton jackets, in point of fact—made of an "invisible ribbed black worsted material," which is described as being "more clinglike" in its texture than broadcloth. The collar is made of silk "on the rolling pattern"—I am not quite sure what that pattern is like—and the trousers have down their sides a broad seam of black silk embroidery, representing garlands of roses or violets. They must look quaint objects, but it seems on the whole improbable that London will adopt Gotham fashions, so we need not anticipate the necessity of wearing such garments.

According to report, Prince Henri de Bourbon and the Princess, who are travelling in India as the Comte and Comtess de Bardi, have been badly hoaxed by some person or persons, who are alleged to have given them tame tigers and cows to shoot. The cows one can understand, but tame tigers! There are such to be found in the possession of dervishes in temples, but we doubt if any are available for turning out and shooting at. A tiger so tame as that would be worth several hundred pounds to any circus proprietor.

Here is a story which our own Ananias says he takes off his hat to:—"It never rains but it pours" certainly applies equally to fishing as to the other mundane matters. Only a week or two ago news came from America of a monster halibut being taken with a fisherman's name tattooed upon its back. Now the following para. has found entry into the columns of a contemporary:—"A place has been caught by the crew of a Grimsby smack in the North Sea with the name 'H. Read' branded on its body." In this case it would have been somewhat more satisfactory if the statement had been backed up by the name and address of the captor of this branded fish.

What dreadful pranks reporters and purveyors of news occasionally play upon unsophisticated editors! In an English contemporary lately appeared a long account of a shark having been poisoned by swallowing a quid of tobacco. Now, sharks are much upon a par with ostriches—which think nothing of breakfasting off a pound or two of tenpenny nails, or occasionally swallowing a very full-flavoured negro, with a coal-hammer, pick-axe, or anything else in the hardware line handy to top up with. It goes without saying that "quid," or even a pound or two of tobacco, would be more likely to act as a "gin and bitters" sort of stimulant to a shark's appetite than otherwise, and that the author of the "par" in question has been either writing from imagination or else has been made the victim of a practical joke.

We would once again like to suggest the advisability of the Bombay, Meerut and Umballa Stewards entering into a consultation for the purpose of arranging the dates of their meetings so as to admit of any given stable or of sportsmen being able to visit all three in succession.

SERVIA AND RUSSIA.

THE Russian organs are angrily portesting against what they call the mission of MM. Mijatovics and Boghitchevics to the Austrian Court, which they suppose was intended to induce Austria to restore the power of Milan Obrenovitch. Having information from the very best source, the *Daily News* correspondent can affirm that such a mission has never taken place. M. Boghitchevics is the representative of Servia in Vienna; his mission is, therefore, not special, and certainly not a fact to be commented upon. M. Mijatovics, the Finance Minister, came to Vienna during the last days of King Milan's stay in Austria on a purely financial matter, which it is not difficult to guess, the King's financial embarrassments being no secret. He left with King Milan, and has never been here since. The correspondent adds that Austria does not feel the vestige of an inclination to meddle in Servian affairs. Like all the world, she is watching with interest the future of Servia, being inclined to believe that the outlook for King Milan is a rather bad one. Austria regards the present crisis as a purely internal matter, the arrangement of which must be left to the Servians themselves.

Russia has now, it is affirmed by the Press, owing to the elections to the Great Skuptschina, a sympathetic interest in the national aspirations of the Servians similar to that which in 1876 led Russian volunteers to the assistance of the then struggling principality. The Servians have it now within their power to create a really independent Slav State and seal their independence by a close friendship with Russia, who will not tolerate the appearance of Australian troops in Servian territory. King Milan is warned by the Russian Press that the only course for him is to abdicate in favour of Prince Alexander, and that it is useless for him after his treatment of the deeply injurned Queen to seek a reconciliation through the good offices of his quondam Austrian patrons. It is added that it is a matter of course that Queen Nathalie will return to Belgrade on her son's accession, and it is believed will play a leading *role* in the new regime. The *Novoe Vremya* says that Austrian diplomacy by its intrigues and cabals is alone responsible for the present situation in Servia, and it warns the Austrian Government against listening to the desperate and disgraceful overtures now made by Milan Obrenovitch, from whom the chief Russian organs have now withdrawn the courtesy of the kingly title.

LANCASHIRE AND THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

THE important inquiry which the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been conducting into the causes of the displacement of Lancashire by Bombay cotton yarns in the markets of China and Japan reached its conclusion yesterday. The investigation has extended over a period of twelve months, and whatever opinions may be entertained upon the final verdict, everyone who has watched its course will bear witness to the unfailing patience and self-surrender of the President in his conduct of the inquiry. In a lower degree, indeed, a like acknowledgment is due to the other members of the Board of Directors, who have devoted much valuable time to a matter which had no claim upon their attention except that of their concern and sense of responsibility for the great English industry of which Manchester is the commercial centre. At yesterday's meeting the members present had to make choice between two contradictory reports. The first one, adopted by a majority of the Directors, and called therefore the "Report of the Board," affirmed that the main cause of the supersession of English yarns in the China and Japan markets in recent years is the geographical advantages of the Bombay spinners. The "Report of the Minority" states that the chief cause is the great fall which has taken place in the Eastern exchanges since 1876. It is quite possible that on both sides preconceived notions had some weight in determining the views taken by the Directors, and even by the members attending yesterday's meeting, for this is a question which has been long debated amongst those who in any way have been interested in Manchester trade with the Eastern countries. The published volume of the evidence presented to the Board affords, however, abundant proof of the fairness with which the inquiry has been carried on, and of a prevailing desire to get at the truth upon the many difficult details of the problem. The decision of the Chamber is in favour of the Report of the Minority by 64 votes to 52. So large an attendance of members upon a division has, we believe, not been witnessed for many years. To some extent, no doubt, the result may be taken as a manifestation of opinion upon the monetary question generally. For the most part, however, it must be taken simply as a testimony on the part of spinners and manufacturers and of traders with India and China that their interests have suffered very severely by the serious and long-continued fall in Eastern exchange. Of the injury which they have sustained they are painfully conscious, and an exceedingly clear illustration of it is given in the "object lesson" which Mr. Abraham Haworth gave in his evidence presented to the Board on the 29th of June last. Mr. Haworth said:—"The invariable effect of a fall in Eastern exchanges—or, which is the same thing, a fall in the price of silver—is that a corresponding fall takes place in the price of our yarn in Manchester." He cited his experience between December, 1887, and May of this year in support of this proposition. Certain yarns for export to China and Japan he had sold "forward" for several months in December and January, and the conditions were then all favourable for an advance of price. There occurred, however, a fall in exchange, which compelled him to abandon the attempt to realise the advance. Even the old rates could not be obtained; and finally, in May, he had to accept prices lower by from ¼d. to ½d. per lb. than those of December-January. Meanwhile orders had been received in Bombay from China and Japan for the yarns produced there, at even higher rates than those paid in December. The plain inference from these facts is that whilst there was a strong demand for both Bombay and Manchester yarns between December and January, the fall in exchange, which did not affect Bombay spinnings, resulted in forcing down Manchester prices to the extent stated by Mr. Haworth.

In moving the adoption of the Report of the Board, the President stated that whilst the Directors had done their best to secure all the information required, they had been unable to discover precisely the cost of working a mill producing 20's yarn either in Bombay or in Lancashire. Sir William Houldsworth, who proposed the Report of the Minority, drew attention to the enormous increase in the exports of yarn to China and Japan from Bombay since 1875, and more especially since 1880, and to the concurrent falling off in the exports from this country to those destinations. He dwelt upon the necessity of discovering some adequate cause or causes which could be connected, in order of time, though perhaps not quite coincidently, with these vast changes in the course of trade. He pointed out that the chief reason for them assigned in the Report of the Board—viz., the geographical position of Bombay—did not answer to this requirement, because its magnitude as a factor in the competition with Lancashire had been declining both before and contemporaneously with the increase in the Bombay exports and the falling off in Lancashire exports. He contended that no other explanation had been offered which could compare in importance with that of the fall in exchange. Mr. Hoyle reviewed the history of the Bombay mills as elucidated in the evidence presented to the Board, showing that whilst their earlier progress was sufficiently accounted for by the scarcity of yarns and [illegible] import duties and by the heavy cost of transport between India and England, nothing had since occurred to account for their wonderfully rapid growth in recent years except the fall in exchange. Substantially, therefore, his argument, though covering a wider field, was identical with that of Sir William Houldsworth. Mr. Hoyle further touched upon the tendency of the injury caused by this fall in exchange to devolve upon the shoulders of the spinner and manufacturer, and thus to create a want of harmony between the interests of merchants and producers which formerly did not exist.

Mr. Lord supported the Report of the Board in an able and earnest speech directed chiefly to criticising the details of the opposing Report. His answer to Sir William Houldsworth's remarks was, however, brief and hardly sufficient. The point raised was that the geographical advantage relied upon in the Report of the Board to explain the recent growth of the Bombay mills and of the exports of Indian yarn to China and Japan was admittedly twice as great long antecedently to this growth as it was immediately before it and whilst it was going on. Mr. Lord says, quite correctly, that the profits of the Indian mills prior to 1876 were made under the protection afforded by the import duties. But obviously these influences tending to increase the Bombay cotton industry must have been enormously diminished in recent years, since not only has the import duty been abolished, but the geographical advantage has been lessened by one-half. It is some new influence which has to be discovered, and the only one suggested is that of the fall in exchange. In criticising a calculation which had appeared in our columns of the cost of producing 20s. mule bundle yarn at Oldham, and founded on the evidence of Mr. Samuel Andrew, Mr. Lord stated that the figure 1·47d. per pound was erroneous. Mr. Andrew's evidence is this: He assumed the value of raw Surat cotton to be 5d. per pound, and that when cleaned such cotton would cost 5·88d. per pound. After enumerating the items in the cost of spinning and deducting the value of waste sold, Mr. Andrew reached 7·35d, as "what I should take to be the cost of making a pound of Surat cotton into bundle." Now if from this the cost of cleaned cotton viz. 5·88b., be subtracted, the result is 1.47d. per pound—the figure at which we arrived as the cost of spinning and bundling. Mr. Lord is probably right in his belief that the controversy upon this question of Lancashire and Bombay spinning has been more or less tinctured and influenced by the prevailing conflict upon the monetary question. Signs of the infusion of opinions with reference to the wider subject have, indeed, been visible on both sides. But that is a circumstance which it was impossible to avoid, and whilst it may have tended to prolong the inquiry it has brought out much valuable information bearing upon the connection between the currency disturbances and the movements of trade. Undoubtedly, too, it affords strong evidence of the deep interest which the monetary problem is awakening in these districts. That, however, is not a result which we can pretend to look upon with regret. The problem is before us, and if one phase of it has been more or less prominent during the recent inquiry, that is because it was closely and inevitably interwoven with the substance of the matter under investigation.—*Manchester Guardian.*

MR. W. S. CAINE ON INDIA.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M. P., is employing his spare time in India by inditing letters on Indian subjects to a series of newspapers in England. The subjoined article is taken from the *North British Daily Mail*:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

On November 10th the finest of the great fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Coy., the Arcadia, dropped her anchor in Bombay harbour. Half an hour afterwards my wife and I were ashore, and my foot again stood on Indian soil. It is less than ten months since I spent a few weeks in India as part of a rapid journey round the world. Then I was able to see just enough of this marvellous country to fill me with that longing to come back, which seems universal with all who spend any time here. I intend to travel to India for three months, only returning for the opening of Parliament in February.

To an English politician, India is, indeed, a new world. There are no representative institutions except municipalities; the country is ruled by a British Bureaucracy, which is admittedly, the finest civil service in the world, selected by severe competitive examination from the picked youth of England. This Bureaucracy is directed by the Governors and Councils of the various provinces, the unofficial members of the Councils being selected by the Governor at his own discretion; over the Provincial Governments is the authority of the Viceroy and his Council; in their turn they are controlled by the Secretary of State for India, and his Council at home, who are finally responsible to Parliament. Interwoven with the provincial governments of British India are a great number of independent and semi-independent States, all, more or less, under the directing influence of Calcutta. The nationalities and race differences of India are almost innumerable: the Burman, the Rajpoot, the Bheel, the Sikh, the Mahratta, and the Bengalee differ from one another as widely, in every possiple respect, as the Irishman does from the German, the Spaniard from the Dane, or the Italian from the Lapp. In this vast peninsula, with its 250 millions of people, spread over an area almost as large as Europe, full of different nationalities and religions, governed by a western people of diametrically opposite civilization, whose visible strength is but 100,000 in number, civil and military combined, the politician or sociologist finds infinite work for himself in trying to grasp but one or two only of the range of problems that press themselves urgently for solution at the hands of the rulers of India. The number of members of Parliament really interested in India are but a score or so at most, half of whom are retired civil or military officials; some of these are progressive and enlightened men, anxious only for the welfare of India; but many of them are strongly conservative, self-opinionated, and look with disfavour on all native Indian influence. The remaining half are men who are watching and studying the remarkable development of the educated natives of India, endeavouring to understand some of those social problems that are agitating the native mind, and those natural desires for a wider share in the government of their own country, which are the inevitable result of a wide-spread university education, based on English ideas and democratic institutions.

As a humble member of this little group I revisit India, and hope to do so again and again until I have learnt somewhat more than the knowledge to be gained from books. My inquiries will be general and comprehensive. My time will be spent almost entirely in the society of educated natives, to whom I am freely introduced; and I hope to avail myself weekly of the space in your columns which you have so kindly placed at my disposal for some commentary on what I see and hear. Writing, as I must, at odd moments, in railway trains and on steamers, I must be content to record the impressions I form from time to time as they come upon me, very much as I note them in my diary, in the hope that they may to some slight extent help to stimulate interest in the affairs of our Indian brethren in the minds of some of your readers.

Among the many subjects which excite my interest with regard to India is the recent development of those native industries in which India was once supreme, in days before the invention of the steam engine and the spinning jenny. While I have been in Bombay I have endeavoured to find out how far the enterprise of recent years in the manufacture of cotton goods is likely to enable India to give increasing employment to her poverty-stricken people. So far as coarse numbers are concerned, the Bombay spinners of cotton yarns have virtually driven Lancashire out of India, China, and Japan. I also find that everyone engaged in the cotton manufacture in Bombay, with whom I have conversed on this important question, is of opinion that before very long India will begin to manufacture finer numbers as well as cloth on a large scale, and probably supply her own wants with regard to what, as the name signifies, was once a purely Indian industry—calico. Bombay has at the present moment 51 working cotton factories, all except six owned by joint-stock companies, with a capital of four-and-a-half millions sterling. These have a million-and-a-half of spindles and 12,752 looms. They consume approximately an amount of cotton equal to 500,000 bales, or about 80,000 tons, employing 48,000 operatives, inclusive of young persons. About a dozen more factories are under construction, which, when completed, will add about 250,000 spindles to the present spinning power. To judge from the continued expansion of the local yarn trade with China and Japan, there is every likelihood of Bombay increasing its manufacturing power to a considerable extent. It is not easy to forecast the limit to the number of factories which may spring into existence during the next few years. The number will increase in proportion to the growing demand of yarn for the China market.

These are the statistics for cotton mills in the city of Bombay only. In the Presidency of Bombay, without the city there are now at work 26 factories, with an aggregate capital of nearly one and-a-half millions sterling, containing 464,000 spindles and 4,000 looms. These factories are all more or less prosperous—not one of them earning a less dividend than 6 per cent. per annum.

As some very erroneous notions seem to prevail at home with regard to the question of output and wages, I have endeavoured to get at the real facts with regard to output and wages. The new improved mule gives, on an average, 5½ to 6 ounces per spindle, while the ring throstle gives, say, from 6½ to 7½ ounces per spindle per day. Almost all the new mills recently erected have ring throstles. The older class of mills are thus somewhat handicapped in the race with mills containing machinery of the latest make, yielding the highest outturn. But these are gradually replacing their old machinery with the newer sort, though, of course, the process of renovation is slow and gradual. The mule spinner on an average earns about 22s. per month. The best hands earns as much as 36s. and the worst about 18s. The operatives employed in winding the ring throstles are mostly young persons. The doffer boys earn about 6s. or 7s. and the siders about 15s. to 18s. per month.

These factories, however, have to employ on an average three times the number of operatives for the same number of spindles working in an English cotton mill. If wages of native labourers are comparatively cheap—though the demand for mill labour has led to a general rise in the wages, compared with the wages paid even five years ago—the outturn per head is considerably less than in Lancashire. Coal, of course, is dear. It is 50 per cent. dearer now than it was twelve or eighteen months ago. Low exchange and freight have been the principal factors in raising the price of fuel consumed by the Bombay factories. The descriptions most in use are from the best South Wales mines. In 1886-7 these cost about 18 rupees per ton. Prices for some months past for the same descriptions were about 24 rupees, respectively, and are likely to rule higher with advancing freights. Nearly all miscellaneous stores have to be imported [illegible] mill owners as against their Lancashire opponents. The advantage is not in price; for, as a matter of fact, Liverpool rules the local market, but in the freight to Liverpool on raw cotton and back to Bombay on yarns. Up till April last twenties yarn was quoted at 6¼ annas per pound. This rate had remained more or less steady for upwards of five years. But in May last there was a boom in the yarn market, and prices rose till they reached 7¼ annas per pound. As I write they have again declined to 6¾ annas, at which rate a considerable quantity for forward delivery has been sold. The margin of profit just now is diminished, but with the raw staple at 4½ annas per pound (counting the waste incurred) and the cost of production at 1¼ anna per pound there is still a handsome margin of 9 pies per pound. It is not surprising, therefore, that the exports of local yarn to China and Japan have doubled during the last five years. Here are the figures:—

	1882-83
Pounds	45,378,040
Value in rupees	18,168,180
Average declared value per lb.	6 annas 5 pies

	1886-87
Pounds	91,804,217
Value in rupees	33,368,640
Average declared value per lb.	5 annas 10 pies

The exports for 1888 so far are most encouraging to the Indian yarn manufacturer, the nine months ending September 30th showing an excess of 12,800,000 lbs. over the same period in 1887, while a steadily increasing quantity goes into local consumption for the manufacture of cotton cloth.

I think two facts are clear with regard to the Bombay yarn trade: (1) that the trade for all descriptions of coarse yarns up to twenties is thoroughly established, and it will be absolutely impossible for Lancashire to drive it out; (2) that the spinning industry, despite some local disadvantages and drawbacks, is most flourishing, and likely to continue so.

This properous trade is the product of very recent years. In 1868 there were only 13 mills in the whole Bombay Presidency, with 313,000 spindles, employing 9,000 persons. In 1888 there are 77 mills, with 1,779,000 spindles, employing nearly 60,000 hands.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 12.—Meeting of Ratepayers, Mandvie Ward.
14.—Municipal Corporation.
Yacht Club Dance.
15.—University Convocation.
16.—Standing Committee.
Municipal Corporation.
Annual Concert, Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
17.—General Municipal Elections in Bombay.
18.—Municipal Corporation.
21.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Standing Committee.
Municipal Corporation.
26.—Mr. Spencer's Balloon Ascent, Government House, Parel.
28.—Yacht Club Dance.
Feb. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
8.—Sending in day, Bombay Art Exhibition.
11.—Yacht Club Dance.
Yacht Club Regatta.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
Yacht Club Regatta.
14.—Bazar at the Town Hall in aid of Wesleyan Fund for Military and Naval Church.
15.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
Yacht Club, annual Meeting.
16.—Bazar at the Town Hall.
Wesleyan Bazar Town Hall.
18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
Opening of Bombay Art Exhibition.
19.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
25.—Yacht Club Dance.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
4.—Yacht Club Dance.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
18.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rate	Rs.	a.	p.
BANDORA WHOLESALE CATTLE MARKET.—			
Horned Cattle, fat, 1st sort, each	18	0	0
„ middling „	15	0	0
„ 2nd sort „	13	0	0
Sheep, 1 sort (picked), supply scarce	5	8	0
„ per score	110	0	0
„ middling each	4	4	0
„ per score	85	0	0
„ 2nd sort each	3	4	0
„ per score	65	0	0
Sheep and Goats for Native consumption, 1st sort, each	4	12	0
„ „ 2nd sort, each	3	12	0
„ „ 3rd sort, each	2	12	0
DAILY PRICES—BEEF.—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English per lb	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	9	0	2	0
Breast large, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	2	9	0	2	3
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
KID (SMALL).—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0	14	0
Fore „ „	0	12	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort	0	10	0
Fore „ „	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
Pork Fresh, per lb	0	3	6
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0	4	0
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb	0	8	0
POULTRY.—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Coks (very large), each	6	0	0
„ Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	0	12	0
„ Middling	0	10	0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	1	8	0
„ „ middling	1	0	0
„ Bombay, large, each	0	10	0
„ „ middling, each	0	9	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
„ small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	2	0	0
Patridges each	0	3	6
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0
„ young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Hares, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	8	0
Quails, per dozen	0	10	0
MILK AND BUTTER.—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	0
Jagree, per maund	2	4	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese, English, per tin	0	12	0
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	6	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	0
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	5	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	14	0	0
„ 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	12	0	0
FIREWOOD.—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	23	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
„ per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
„ per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	6	0	0
„ per maund	0	3	6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
„ „ per maund	0	3	0
Kurmell, per candy	4	6	0
„ per maund	0	2	9
Khaire, per candy	7	4	0
„ per maund	0	4	0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1	10	0
OIL.—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	3	12	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	12	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	8	0
Castor Oil, per maund	4	4	0
Kerosine Oil, Snow Flake, per tin	2	9	0
„ „ Common, per tin	2	3	0
Castor Oil, Calcutta, per maund	4	8	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
„ common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	6	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9
GRAIN.—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	2	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Cooty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	12	0
Oored, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	4	0
Oored Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phura	3	8	0
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra	5	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	7	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old) do.	1	12	0
Oats, per phurra	4	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Joonaloo, per phurra	2	0	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	12	0
Moong per phurra	4	1	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall per phurra	3	8	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	4	0
Peas, per phurra	3	12	0
Toor, per phurra	2	12	0
„ Dall, 1st sort	6	0	0
„ „ 2nd sort	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3	4	0
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	3	4	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. small, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. „ per seer	0	0	6
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. do. do. small, per maund	0	14	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	5
Cabbages, large, each	0	6	0
„ small, each	0	3	0
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	6	0
„ small, per dozen	0	3	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	8	0
„ small, each	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
„ small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
„ red, per dozen	0	1	6
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	6
French beans, per seer	0	1	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0

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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

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The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

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Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's theft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we find a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACNOLD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'" J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our Appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage free to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Ataxy of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Maden & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—H. W. Smith & Co.

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Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, Hotel-keepers, and Spirit Dealers.

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GUARANTEED TO BE DISTILLED FROM FINE MALT ONLY.

Sells freely in every Market in which it is introduced.

PRICES (CASES).
F.O.B. GLASGOW.

MARK.		
***	per Case - - -	10/6
◇	„ 3 years old	14/6
◇◇	„ 5 „ -	18/-
SELECTED	„ 7 „ -	21/-
Liqueur	„ 12 „ -	25/-

6d. per Case extra f.o.b. London or Liverpool.

1/- per Case more for Shipments of less than 25 Cases.

Cases contain 12 Bottles, equal to 2 Imperial Gallons, and measure 16¾×16×6½ in.

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PRICES (BULK).
F.O.B. GLASGOW.

MARK.		
***	- - per Gallon -	3/6
◇	- - - „ - -	4/6
◇◇	- - - „ - -	6/-
SELECTED	- - „ - -	7/6
Liqueur	- - - „ - -	10/6

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3d. per Gallon extra, f.o.b. London or Liverpool.

☞ TO LARGE BUYERS.

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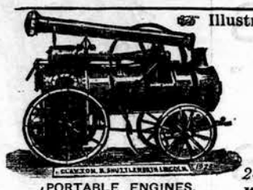

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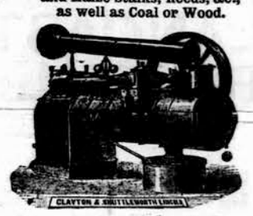

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The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using **Hay's Preparations**, as is universally known.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters**, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale.**
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very **Finest Ginger Ale made**, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours**, and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma**, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.**
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).
Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.

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This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.** Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

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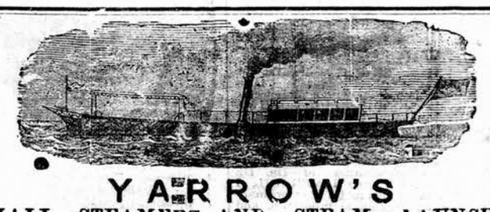

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"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

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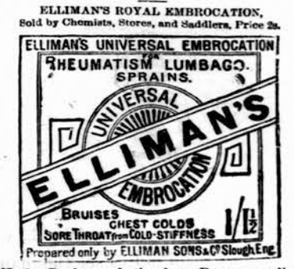
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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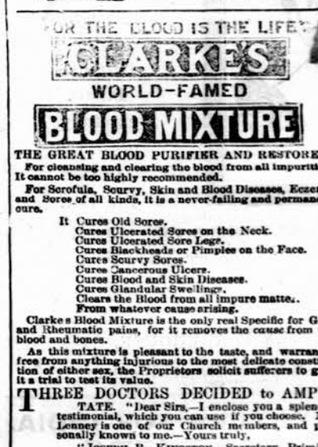

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
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Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

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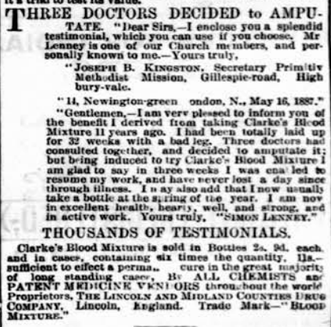

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Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
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Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
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With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 5grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

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Do. by Stone......................	6 4	4 4	Pilsener Beer	6 0	4 0
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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY, for INDIA and CEYLON, of

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CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,
and I am now importing, by every alternate Mail Steamer, their finest brands only, viz.—
"SUPERFINE," per Tin Box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" " " ... ... " 3

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For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

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F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.

I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
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My little girl, aged three and one half years, who has been suffering from chronic eczema in a very severe form for the past two years, is now quite cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The parts affected were the face, neck and portions of the body, the irritation causing intense suffering. She attended a London hospital for ten months as a paying outpatient, but obtained no relief. During the whole of this time she could not be left alone a moment, as, in spite of having all the affected parts bandaged up, she tore them off and caused the blood to flow.

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Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

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PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

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A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.

In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.

The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL BLINDS

In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.

A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.

By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

The LANCASTER VERANDAH BLINDS

In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.

In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.

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A Charming Novelty. Handsome Patterns, & Chaste Designs in Gold.

A New Material quite unique for the purpose. Clean, Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well. Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. *These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 38, 45, and 54 inches wide. Any Length can be procured.*

The LANCASTER LINOLEUM

THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. ALL NEW DESIGNS.
Warm to the Feet. Cheerful in Appearance. Easily Laid. Easily Cleaned.

Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.

Can be obtained from Upholsterers, Drapers, and Storekeepers—Everywhere.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!
To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.
USE PICKERING'S BLANCO
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

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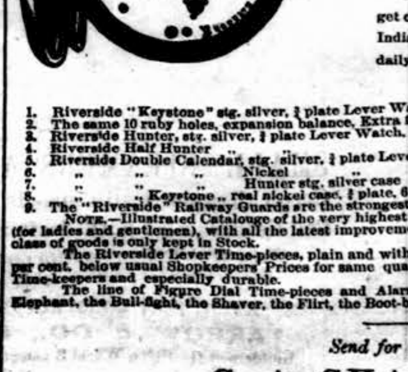

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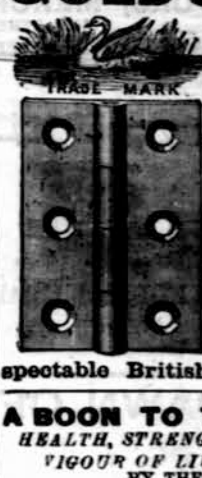

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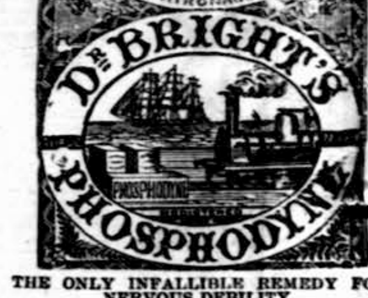

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